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IN RE: STRYKER BRIGADE )  
COMBAT TEAM DRAFT EIS )  
PUBLIC MEETING )

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10 DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING

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12 Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army  
13 Hawaii held at the Sheraton Makaha Resort Golf Club, 84-626  
14 Makaha Valley Road, Waianae, Hawaii, 96792, commencing at  
15 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 30, 2003, pursuant to Public  
16 Notice.

17

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1           U.S. ARMY DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING STAFF LIST  
2  
3    PANEL  
4    Colonel David Anderson  
5    Ron Borne  
6    Mark Katkow  
7  
8    FACILITATORS  
9    Annelle Amaral  
10   Louis Chang  
11   Miki Lee  
12  
13   HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATORS  
14   Noelani Arista  
15  
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## 1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (Opening Pule; processional led by Ms.

3 Keanuenueokalani Nui Amamau DeSota.)

4 MS. AMARAL: Aloha. We want to welcome all of you  
5 here this evening for another period of public comment on  
6 the -- with the U.S. Army on the draft Environmental Impact  
7 Statement. My name is Annelle Amaral, and I am one of the  
8 facilitators here this evening, and before we begin, what I  
9 would like to do right now is to call up Colonel David  
10 Anderson, the Garrison Commander of the U.S. Army to make a  
11 few opening remarks. Colonel Anderson.

12 COLONEL ANDERSON: Aloha, and good evening. Thank  
13 you, Annelle, for opening this meeting. I'm Colonel Dave  
14 Anderson, Garrison Commander for the U.S. Army Hawaii, and  
15 again, I want to thank everybody for being here this  
16 evening and participating in this public meeting. This is  
17 the third of six that we have scheduled.

18 On behalf of Major General Eric Olson, the Commanding  
19 General of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army Hawaii,  
20 I'd like to welcome you to tonight's community meeting on  
21 the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the  
22 transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry  
23 Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

24 Tonight we're here to listen to your concerns and  
25 gather your comments on this draft Environmental Impact

1 Statement. Facilitators will coordinate tonight's meeting  
2 and provide an effective system of gathering input. Your  
3 role is to provide additional input on the environmental,  
4 cultural, or any other concerns you believe should be  
5 addressed and analyzed in the final Environmental Impact  
6 Statement.

7 Your input is important. That's why we're here  
8 tonight is to gather input and to take into consideration  
9 all comments. Over a year ago we started with a  
10 preliminary draft Environmental Impact Statement, and,  
11 based on public comments, have made significant changes to  
12 that initial draft. This is the results of a year's worth  
13 of work and public comment and interaction. We think that  
14 it's a good document, but we think that additional public  
15 comment will make it even better.

16 The Environmental Impact Statement is a  
17 decision-making tool which will assist the decision makers  
18 in determining whether or not a Stryker Brigade comes to  
19 Hawaii. That decision has not been made, so again, the  
20 public comment is very, very important.

21 The Environmental Impact Statement is the most  
22 comprehensive document that can be prepared under the  
23 National Environmental Policy Act.

24 I know that everyone is anxious for the meeting to  
25 begin, so without further delay, I'd like to turn the time

1 back to Ms. Annelle Amaral. Thank you very much.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, Colonel. Again, before we  
4 proceed, I'd like to introduce the people that are seated  
5 here at the head table and taking your -- the people that  
6 are taking your comments as well. The first person who is  
7 farthest away from me, closest to you, is Mr. Ron Borne.  
8 He is the Army transformation manager and has been with  
9 this process since its inception. Closest to me is  
10 Mr. Mark Katkow, who is with the Office of the Judge  
11 Advocate General.

12 Seated here on this side of the room are many of the  
13 resource people that you had an opportunity to meet and  
14 speak with during the open-house period. They had specific  
15 responsibility and knowledge of parts of the Environmental  
16 Impact Statement, and hopefully you've had an opportunity  
17 to talk to them and to get some answers to your questions.

18 So the first part of this meeting is the open-house  
19 period to allow the public to ask questions and clarify  
20 information about any specific information in the EIS.  
21 This now begins the public comment period where your  
22 comments are now placed onto the official record.

23 Standing by are actually three court reporters.  
24 There's one closest to the television camera. They are  
25 taking verbatim transcript of everything that is said here.

1 Also on site is a videographer who is making a video  
2 recording of this process. With us this evening are some  
3 of the students from Waianae, is that true, high school,  
4 assisting with the documentation of this for the 'Olelo  
5 station, public information station.

6 Towards the back of the room, just behind the  
7 registration table, is another court reporter who is  
8 available throughout the evening to take your testimony  
9 should you not wish to come and make testimony here at the  
10 podium.

11 Also, with us this evening, and I'm going to bring  
12 her up, is Noelani Arista. Noelani is acting this evening  
13 as the Hawaiian language translator, and so she will give  
14 us some instructions. Aloha, Noelani.

15 MS. ARISTA: Aloha mai kakou. He wahi kakou no wau,  
16 no na makou ina ka po'e 'olelo makuahine. A i na loa'a  
17 makou. E ha'i i ka 'olelo ma ka 'olelo Hawai'i. Hiki ia  
18 'oe ke, ke unuhi nau iho. Ai 'ole waiho i kou 'olelo. A  
19 unuhi ia mahope mai i ka palapala. Ai'ole i na mamake 'oe  
20 ia'u kokua aku ia 'oe. 'Oia 'oe 'olelo 'oe e ka'olelo ana  
21 unuhi wau no laila, hiki ia makou ke hui pu mamua a  
22 ho'onohonoho i kau 'olelo. 'Oia wale no. Mahalo.

23 I'm just explaining to those people in the audience  
24 who are going to be speaking in the Hawaiian language that  
25 they have several options for translation this evening.



1 They might choose to speak and translate for themselves  
2 what they have said for the audience. They might choose to  
3 speak and leave their speech for translation later for the  
4 transcripts, or if they're interested in having  
5 simultaneous translation, if they would meet with me  
6 beforehand and we could discuss if they have a piece of  
7 paper maybe to go over or if they want it simultaneous,  
8 however. Thank you. Aloha.

9 MS. AMARAL: We have three facilitators here this  
10 evening. Right in front of me, some of you already know  
11 her, is Miki Lee, one of our facilitators. Where is Louie?  
12 And also Louie Chang is the third facilitator. So you'll  
13 see us spelling one another throughout the evening. The  
14 purpose of the facilitator, quite frankly, is to monitor  
15 for decorum and timing and process.

16 We ask that you keep your testimony to a five-minute  
17 period. We remind you as you near the end of the  
18 five-minute period. For those of you with written  
19 testimony, your testimony can be entered directly into the  
20 record in its entirety. It's not necessary to read it into  
21 the record because it can -- it can simply be placed in.  
22 And so we would ask you to summarize the contents of your  
23 written testimony.

24 Because feelings run very high on the substance of  
25 these meetings, we must have a few basic rules. First, we

1 ask that we treat one another with respect. While we may  
2 not be able to agree on the issues presented this evening,  
3 we are able, I believe, to allow everyone to express their  
4 own point of view so that they may be heard uninterrupted  
5 and undisturbed.

6 We ask that you monitor yourself. There is no need  
7 for vulgar language or gestures. I think that's something  
8 that is easy enough for us to restrain ourselves in. If  
9 you need to have a conversation, rather than having it at  
10 the back of the room, which sometimes makes it difficult  
11 for us to hear at the front of the room, difficult for the  
12 court reporters to pick up what is being said during the  
13 public comment period, so instead just take your comments  
14 and your discussions outside the room, finish it there so  
15 we can hear what is being said in here.

16 Those of you with cell phones, we would ask that you  
17 put it on silent. The ringing of the telephones often make  
18 it difficult, again, to discern the words of the speaker.

19 If there is any disturbance this evening, the  
20 facilitators reserve the right to call for a break or a  
21 time out that allows us sometime to try to restore order.  
22 If we are unable to do that, of course, we will simply  
23 terminate the public meeting.

24 The purpose of facilitated discussions is to allow  
25 for a neutral environment where all voices are heard, all

1 people are treated fairly and equally. The facilitators  
2 will work to maintain that neutrality and assure all  
3 speakers the ability to share what is in their heart and  
4 their mind regardless of their position, and that is our  
5 promise to all of you gathered here this evening.

6 We will now begin the public comment period. What we  
7 will do is we will call three speakers in a row just so  
8 that you know that you're coming up next. The first  
9 speaker is Keanuenueokalani Nui Amamau DeSota, the second  
10 is James K. Manaku, Senior, and the third is Bill Prescott.

11 Auntie Frenchy, we're going to bring the microphone  
12 to you; is that correct? Oh, you're going to come up.

13 Thank you. Mahalo.

14 MS. FRENCHY DeSOTA: Good evening. Ko'u inoa  
15 Keanuenueokalani Nui Amamau, au na mua wahine Kilani  
16 Kakai'i Kai Pua. I'm Scott-French. This is who I am. I  
17 am the spouse of John Corbert DeSota. I have 6 children,  
18 27 grandchildren, 14 great grandchildren. You see, we get  
19 hard time, no more TV up here.

20 I come tonight to share and wonder who put this  
21 together? Whose idea was to go to, quote, unquote, private  
22 places? You better tell the guy quit smoking what he's  
23 smoking because I never seen anything like this in my life,  
24 and I'm 75 years old. Pat, we're 75, aren't we? We're  
25 not, we're 74.

1           So I wonder, and then how much does this cost? How  
2 much does this public process cost when we could have gone  
3 to the schools? But then after reading the paper and  
4 watching TV, all I can say is shame. Shame that you  
5 disagree with somebody, you invite them to come in your  
6 house, but because they come in here with paper, you get  
7 them arrested. Hilahila. Hilahila.

8           But I want to tell you this, that if I do not say a  
9 word, my great grandchildren one day will say, how come  
10 grandma never stop? Now I got to buy water. Because in  
11 this environmental statement you've got to be a rocket  
12 scientist to understand all 50 pounds of it. It's  
13 insulting to say the least.

14           It will have impacts on your ground water, but that's  
15 not jurisdictional, so it's okay. It's okay that you gonna  
16 contaminate the water or do whatever you can because  
17 somebody said -- I think it was the Corps of Engineers said  
18 it was non-jurisdictional, whatever the -- whatever that  
19 means.

20           And on top of that, we're talking about two pages of  
21 corrections. I mean, it's -- you don't even know what  
22 they're talking about. It's abbreviation. This is not for  
23 us to contribute mana'o. In other words, old lady, take  
24 your mana'o and beat it. We're going to do what we can  
25 because we got the bread to do it. We'll use your tax

1 dollars against you when other people don't even know what  
2 the heck kuleana is.

3       You know, I feel -- I don't know how you could do  
4 this. This is an island community. Take it to Arizona  
5 desert. Take it to the deserts in America. Why you want  
6 to do this to Hawaii?

7       And those of you who support them doing this, better  
8 look at why you're doing it. You support blindly because  
9 you're getting a retirement check, is that it? Is that it?  
10 I've known prostitutes in Hotel Street that held out for  
11 more. That's not vulgar. I promise I'm gonna be good.

12       But, you know, I get so frustrated. Bill, you know I  
13 love you, but tonight I came out specifically so that I  
14 want to challenge this democracy.

15       Next month in November my grandson goes to Iraq.  
16 Well, the Bush whacker sits home with his three daughters.  
17 Why you want to take my grandson to Iraq? Why you want to  
18 do this to us? You take my children. You take my land.  
19 You take my cultural sites, oh, and you even call me a  
20 Christian. That's supposed to be an insult. The chimps.  
21 At least I know my culture. I'm not a coconut.

22       But it gets me very upset, Colonel Anderson, it gets  
23 me very upset that this would happen, that people cannot,  
24 in this day and age, voice their opinion. We have signs.  
25 Whatever. Shame on you. Hilahila. Hilahila. And your

1 interpreter gonna tell you what that means, hilahila, but I  
2 feel shame. Why do I want to support this when everything  
3 in your 50 pounds of material tells me not to, you know,  
4 and I don't have the brains that a lot of you got, because  
5 I went to an English standard school. That was when they  
6 were trying to colonize me and said don't speak Hawaiian,  
7 go to this English standard school called Robert Louis  
8 Stevenson, the normal school, Robert Louis Stevenson and  
9 then Roosevelt. Oh, but I got bad grades at Roosevelt, so  
10 they kicked me out and I went to Farrington.

11 I share this with you and I'm rambling because I  
12 don't know what else to say to tell you stop this. Why  
13 everybody in the world hate us? Why are you going to take  
14 my grandson to Iraq? And you tell me he's going to -- he's  
15 going to survive if you have a Stryker force here? I doubt  
16 it.

17 My other grandson went. My nephew went. People are  
18 dying in peace time over there more than they did during  
19 the actual war. What are we doing in na po'e Hawaii? What  
20 are you doing? Wake up. If you want to sell your butt, go  
21 down Hotel Street, line up with the rest of the guys, but  
22 think about the children of the future. Not only think  
23 today, eat now, and then kukae later. Because that is what  
24 is happening to Hawaii. Everybody go home to their state.  
25 Everybody leave their stuff here.

1           On the 11th of November, Kaho'olawe is coming back to  
2 the State. Is it clean? No. \$4 million cleaned it? No.  
3 Who cleaned it? The Navy. Oh, isn't that white of them.  
4 Navy uniform white, yeah. That island will never be  
5 cleaned completely. And I say this all the time, my  
6 neighbor's dog come in my yard and kukae, she better come  
7 clean 'em. If my dog go in her yard and kukae, up to me, I  
8 got to go clean 'em, in order that we be friends. How are  
9 we going to come together in this day and age when these --  
10 when these things happen, and remember, Senator Inouye is  
11 getting old. Who's going to replace him after he goes?  
12 All for the pu'ukala. Hewa. Hewa na po'e. A'ole hia  
13 po'e. A'ole. A'ole na po'e Hawaii. Na po'e aloha.  
14 Mahalo. Mahalo e ola.

15           (Applause)

16           MS. AMARAL: Mahalo, Auntie Frenchy. James Manaku.

17           MR. JAMES MANAKU: Good evening and thank you. My  
18 name is James Manaku, Senior, concerned parent and  
19 grandparent. I have five children, eleven grandchildren,  
20 all born here in Waianae, and I'm also concerned. And, you  
21 know, for me, even harder because I have family that's in  
22 the service, and as a hunter, I understand the need to  
23 practice. I really understand that because, you no  
24 practice, you not gonna come home with nothing. And we all  
25 want our children to come home.

1           So, for me, it's really hard, but for this project,  
2   it's not that hard. As you folks know -- may know, I  
3   reluctantly supported the military in Makua because of the  
4   children that we have in the service, but this is something  
5   completely different. This has nothing to do with -- you  
6   know, I never have to read the report. Just looking at the  
7   route they're going through, just looking at the route, you  
8   can tell that it's not right. This is critical habitat.  
9   They going through critical habitat. They say they have no  
10  choice.

11           You know, I still getting kind of -- inside of me I'm  
12  still wondering, what enemy are we looking -- are we  
13  preparing ourselves for? Yeah? I mean, I can remember --  
14  you know, I was born after the war, but, you know, I can't  
15  understand these things, but in these modern times we're  
16  going to have other nations attacking other nations? I  
17  cannot see the need for us to be so, you know, wow, carry  
18  one big stick so much.

19           We're not supposed to be carrying one big stick.  
20  We're supposed to be a nation that -- how do you say it --  
21  makes other nations feel comfortable, yeah? But if we keep  
22  on making the stick bigger and bigger, wow, if I was one  
23  small nation, I would worry.

24           But anyway, the proposed routes, even when I'm  
25  looking at that, it would take away critical habitat for



1 endangered species. You know, it was the Federal  
2 Government that says we need to protect this thing, and  
3 they did. Now they're saying we don't need that habitat no  
4 more. Gentlemen, we do need it. It's very important.  
5 It's very, very important. If we don't protect what we  
6 have now as an island, what will happen to us?

7         You know, I haven't been to Hong Kong, but, you know,  
8 my goodness, I heard that it's not an island anymore, yeah.  
9 And I wouldn't want to leave that for my children. My  
10 biggest concern is what's going to happen to them. How  
11 will they survive after you folks? And, hopefully, we  
12 become a nation and everybody's gone, but how will they  
13 survive if everything is dirty?

14         Auntie brought up one good thing. We have two  
15 beautiful, beautiful valleys on the other side of the  
16 island. Beautiful. Called Waiahole Waikane. I'm a  
17 hunter. You know, when I walk through the valley, we can  
18 see all that ammunition. It's still there. It's still  
19 there, and it's frightening. I used to go into Makua, walk  
20 next to one bomb about this (indicating) high, and about  
21 this (indicating) long. You know, one day they gonna put  
22 one truck on top, that thing gonna explode. All that lying  
23 on top there, good thing they never set 'em off.

24         And that's just and when -- by the way, when I went  
25 in there, it was still legal. We never had fence. They

1 never had signs, yeah. And today it's different. Okay. I  
2 can appreciate that because I know what happened there.  
3 You know, I was up there when that man killed himself,  
4 yeah, and it's horrible.

5 So now you folks want to start one noddah route  
6 throughout our community, and it's not our community, gang.  
7 If you folks know, it's going along Schofield, all the way  
8 in the back to Dillingham Airfield, yeah? Okay. New road,  
9 never been there before.

10 I thought you guys made one private place so I can  
11 talk longer. I Portuguese. Now, I gonna talk Portuguese.  
12 We really, you know, I cannot -- I cannot see a need for  
13 this, yeah. If you folks want to use present roads that we  
14 have, I still get concerns, but, you know, not to make  
15 another route. Please, don't do that. Don't do that.

16 You folks are going to hurt the environment  
17 tremendously. You folks are going to take away critical  
18 habitat. If that's the case, then why don't we just  
19 eliminate all of this BS, and say, there's no such thing as  
20 critical habitat, there's no need to provide critical  
21 habitat, and then I can be more understanding. Then I can  
22 wake up in the morning, and go, okay. They gonna blow up  
23 over here. We cannot do nothing. You know, I can  
24 understand that.

25 But other than that, please, don't do that to us.

1 Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo, James. Next is Bill Prescott  
4 followed by Dean Toyama followed by Larry Jones.  
5 Mr. Prescott.

6 MR. BILL PRESCOTT: Good evening. My name is Bill  
7 Prescott. I'm a kanaka maoli. I'm 71 years old, by the  
8 way. I own a home on Hawaiian homelands in Princess  
9 Kahanu.

10 First, I want to say that I believe that the military  
11 did a terrific job on the Environmental Impact Statement.  
12 Secondly, on behalf of all the kanaka maoli who have served  
13 in our armed services and all the kanaka maoli who are now  
14 serving their country, I want to extend our thanks and our  
15 appreciation for all that you are doing to protect the  
16 environment, while still providing the necessary training  
17 for those who may be put in harms way for our country.  
18 Mahalo. Mahalo nui loa.

19 (Applause)

20 MS. AMARAL: Dean Toyama followed by Larry Jones  
21 followed by Pearl Campbell. Mr. Toyama.

22 MR. DEAN TOYAMA: Aloha. My name is Dean Toyama.  
23 I'm here to address about the Stryker Brigade, that I'm  
24 against it because of our environment. Why I'm saying that  
25 is because right now water is our most important thing, and

1 today, as you notice, we're on restriction. By having more  
2 people come here, it's going to limit our water.

3 Also, traffic that we having here. More people come,  
4 the more traffic gonna come worse. And today, we're trying  
5 to eliminate all this traffic that it's creating. Now, you  
6 bring in these young people, these young military people,  
7 and you see the way they drive on our roads, the accidents  
8 that happen, is to do with the military. Can they have the  
9 same respect as we have to do when we enter the military  
10 base when they come off the base?

11 I mean, I see a lot of military people, flick you,  
12 and they just cut you off the road, and they drive so  
13 crazy. Most of these young ones when you go up in Wahiawa.

14 Secondly, discrimination, 'kay? I'm a school bus  
15 driver. I see a lot of discrimination. Kids don't want to  
16 come to the aina. They've been forced to come to the aina  
17 because their parents are in the military. You guys have  
18 to check out their feeling if they really want to come here  
19 or not.

20 Thank you very much.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. AMARAL: Larry Jones followed by Pearl Campbell  
23 followed by Ted Pond. Mr. Jones.

24 MR. LARRY JONES: Aloha. My name is Larry Jones and  
25 I was born in America, but Hawaii has been my home since

1 1956. And if I had a choice, I would be a citizen of an  
2 independent Hawaii. I just want to make three points very  
3 briefly.

4 First, when the United States took over Hawaii in  
5 1898, it was by a resolution of Congress, not by a treaty  
6 as required by the United States Constitution, and thus,  
7 was illegal by the U.S.'s own laws. Furthermore, that same  
8 Constitution, which for the last two nights, has failed to  
9 protect the free speech of our people at these hearings, is  
10 not a Constitution chosen by kanaka maoli, but rather  
11 imposed upon them.

12 Second, because the United States took over Hawaii  
13 illegally, its vast and overwhelming military presence here  
14 represents to many kanaka maoli and their friends, the  
15 forces of occupation. And I say this with no ill will  
16 toward the enlisted men and women. I underline enlisted,  
17 many of whom are students of mine whom I teach and respect.  
18 They were sent here and they were told that they were  
19 coming to do a good thing. They were lied to.

20 Third, since shortly after my arrival here nearly 50  
21 years ago, I have perceived that the U.S. Military presence  
22 in our 'a'apa aina has not only made our economy imbalanced  
23 and dependent, but it has been harmful to our environment,  
24 both our social environment and our natural environment.  
25 To kanaka maoli, nature is sacred, and is to many of the

1 rest of us, too. It is not to be bombed and desecrated  
2 with violent explosions and motorized machines of death.

3 The proposed military expansion of tens of thousands  
4 of acres of our aina for purposes which further desecrate  
5 what is considered a gift of akua is both unconscionable  
6 and hewa and must be opposed.

7 People say Hawaii needs the military economically,  
8 and I say kanaka maoli are bright enough and resourceful  
9 enough to be self-sustaining without relying upon your  
10 forces of death. Please just take your weapons of  
11 destruction and leave.

12 (Applause)

13 MS. AMARAL: Pearl Campbell followed by Ted Pond  
14 followed by Aly Adachi. Pearl Campbell.

15 MS. PEARL CAMPBELL: Hello. I'm a resident of  
16 Waianae. I have plenty, plenty kids and plenty, plenty  
17 grandchildren, and I have 10 acres over here in Waianae.

18 I kind of feel hurtful, you guys getting pounded over  
19 here, but we cannot help that, yeah. I think is if you  
20 folks don't wake up, and, you know, this is Aloha over  
21 here, you keep on messing around, fooling around with,  
22 yeah.

23 We cannot keep on doing this to our people. I'm not  
24 a person that hate haoles. I'm half haole. In fact, my  
25 father is -- he's a Key, yeah. He's an ancestor of Francis

1 Scott Key, so I may not talking anything down, only that  
2 you got to stop. You know, we tell you people up there  
3 that all this got to stop already because only got little  
4 bit of us left. You don't even have 10 percent Hawaiians  
5 here.

6 We love the world. We gave ourselves to the world.  
7 Why come over here and keep on bombing and bombing because  
8 we cannot handle already. My heart gonna stay. Not for  
9 you, not for anybody that gonna take that away and put an  
10 ache in my heart. That's da kine, still get around. Still  
11 get around this kind, because I'm alive and well, and aloha  
12 is alive and well, and the mana here, you cannot keep on  
13 fooling around with them.

14 You destroy this over here, you destroy the world. I  
15 love the world. My family is the world. Because we aka  
16 the world already. That's all ours. You folks have to let  
17 Hawaii rise and let the aloha move things and no talk Akaka  
18 bill or anything. Let that nation rise and take care of  
19 business.

20 Because no matter what you gonna do, we still love  
21 you, because that's the way I am. I know you an imperfect  
22 human being. That's the way I am, I'm gonna love you  
23 anyways. You guys got to put the costs to them. It's love  
24 gotta come across. It's aloha gotta come across, and we're  
25 the people about it.

1           You know, we get things that we can explain to you,  
2   scientifically, logically, and simply to clean up this  
3   mess.  Somebody gotta listen, and somebody gotta come down  
4   and see what they call aloha people.  The people that no  
5   more the book, but I get mana'o, brah.  I know what I'm  
6   feeling, and I know I love you, and I know you a good man  
7   and I know you people is good people, and we love everybody  
8   because we -- we proved that.

9           You guys gotta listen.  Don't put this -- don't put  
10   some more over here, silly.  You guys only money.  Money.  
11   I don't know what the trip is about money, economical or  
12   what.  I don't understand all that.  I only understand our  
13   people getting pounded and pounded, and they still love.  
14   They still loving.

15           Watch out what you guys doing.  You guys got to stop.  
16   I thank you.  Thank you, everybody.

17           (Applause)

18           MS. AMARAL:  Ted Pond followed by Aly Adachi followed  
19   by Henry Ahlo.  Mr. Pond.

20           MR. TED POND:  Interesting.  Hi.  My name is Ted  
21   Pond.  I've been a resident -- I know a number of you  
22   people out here.  I've been a resident here of Waianae for  
23   43 years.  In fact, Frenchy was in here earlier, and her  
24   and I came to Waianae about the same time, so I've known  
25   Frenchy for that long, and she's a very good friend of



1 mine; however, I do not agree with what she says. I  
2 haven't agreed with her for over 40 years. We got along  
3 great for the first few years, but it stopped there now.

4 I'm here to say that I'm retired U.S. Army, by the  
5 way, and let you know why I came to Waianae. In 1960, I  
6 lived in Kailua and I wanted to buy a home. I was a Staff  
7 Sergeant in the United States Army, and I could either come  
8 to Waianae and buy a fee simple home or I could go to Ewa  
9 Beach and buy a leasehold home, and I chose Waianae, and I  
10 haven't regretted it one bit since I been here.

11 I bought a home here, a four bedroom, one bath home.  
12 It cost me \$17,300. Behind where Tomara store is right  
13 now, and that monthly payments was \$93.30, and it was tough  
14 to make the monthly payments.

15 Like I say, I'm retired from the Army. I know what  
16 the Army is doing for us as being citizens of the United  
17 States worldwide because I've been all over the world while  
18 I was in the service.

19 I know the importance of this new Stryker Brigade  
20 that is coming to Hawaii or hopefully is coming to Hawaii,  
21 and I think that we should have the support of all of the  
22 citizens of Hawaii. I think it's a very good thing for us.  
23 It's part of the service of the Army that is extending to  
24 get bigger and better. Not necessarily bigger, but to get  
25 better. And remember, to us as -- I consider myself a

1 local person by the way. Al does also. But, remember that  
2 this idea was fashioned by a man that just retired from the  
3 U.S. Army who was from Kauai, a General Shinseki, I  
4 believe. He is the man that was the Chief of Staff of the  
5 United States Army, and he's the one that says this is  
6 going to modernize the United States Army. And so this is  
7 the first phase of what he had planned on doing. So this  
8 came from a local person here. So it's not something that  
9 was rigged up by unknown people and so forth.

10 So, I want to say that I do support the Brigade --  
11 the Stryker Brigade. I think it's going to be good for  
12 Hawaii, and I am certain that the U.S. Army will do  
13 everything that they can to make sure that it does not  
14 disrupt any of the fashion, the life that we are now used  
15 to and existing and enjoying. Thank you very much.

16 (Applause)

17 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Aly Adachi followed by Henry  
18 Ahlo followed by Maralyn Kurshals.

19 MS. ALY ADACHI: As she said, my name is Aly Adachi.  
20 I'm a life-long resident in Waianae. I came up to ask, I  
21 guess, a couple questions. Like Mr. Toyama earlier said,  
22 have you guys really thought about the consequences of  
23 this? If you're bringing in 800, approximately, military  
24 personnel plus 3,000 dependents, we're in a state on an  
25 island that is already severely overcrowded. We have our

1 H-1, H-2 freeways which are a joke. They should be named  
2 the Hawaii state parking lot instead.

3 So aside from that fact, then the next fact, we're  
4 going to be having more military -- how should I say --  
5 traffic going in and out of Hawaii. Hawaii has an epidemic  
6 drug problem. There's a possibility that could cause an  
7 increase in drug trafficking in and out of Hawaii.

8 We also know that there's a -- what is that word I'm  
9 trying to find -- a possibility of violence. More violence  
10 with more people on the island. We know that military  
11 bases have had incidents of violence. We've had incidents  
12 here where our military personnel have been involved in  
13 either murders -- of course, we've also have some that have  
14 been murdered, and for us, that's a shame on our part as  
15 well, however, we know that there is a possibility of  
16 increase in violence, but none of that is what I really  
17 wanted to talk about.

18 I want to talk about and ask you guys this: You guys  
19 are talking about bringing in these vehicles, Stryker  
20 vehicles, approximately \$2 million for each one, the cost.  
21 You guys want to bring in about 300 into Hawaii. That's  
22 \$600 million just for the cost of these machines.

23 Now, that's not counting the cost of relocating your  
24 personnel, that's not counting the cost of shipping those  
25 things out, that's not counting the cost of acquiring the

1 land. What message are we sending to our kids? Right now,  
2 even as I speak, somewhere across the United States a woman  
3 is being assaulted. Every eight seconds in the United  
4 States a woman is assaulted.

5 In Hawaii, we have thousands of children that are  
6 abused. I deal with kids that have seen their baby  
7 brothers being murdered in front of their eyes by their  
8 parents, the very people that are supposed to be protecting  
9 them, and here we cut moneys that are going to Child  
10 Protective Services, we cut moneys that go to drug  
11 prevention programs, and we cut moneys that go to domestic  
12 shelters, domestic violence shelters.

13 We send out a message that guns are more important  
14 than the protecting of our children, and while I understand  
15 what happened in 9/11 was tragic and it did require some  
16 kind of response, what is continuing going on is an outrage  
17 because we are spending billions of dollars protecting oil  
18 rights, putting money in politicians' pockets, and our  
19 children are being murdered every day.

20 More women and children are murdered in the United  
21 States than those that died in the World Trade Center.  
22 More women and children. Our own women and children.

23 We want to talk about freedom. Women and children  
24 across Hawaii and across the United States, they don't have  
25 freedom. They're living in terror the next footstep down

1 the hall is someone that's going to be beating the  
2 daylights out of them or smothering them while they sleep.  
3 Our police here in Hawaii tell us, leave your cell phones  
4 and your purses by your children so that you don't forget  
5 them because our children have since -- long since become  
6 important. Forget about them. Who cares. It doesn't --  
7 they don't matter anymore.

8 We'd rather spend over \$150 billion protecting oil  
9 rights than children shelters. Now, I'm not saying it's  
10 your fault. We have a lot of those people up in the White  
11 House, our Senator for one, who would rather put money in  
12 his pocket than think about the children in Hawaii or think  
13 about the children in the United States.

14 I can truthfully tell you this: United States is --  
15 their fall isn't going to come from terrorists outside the  
16 United States. If we keep killing our children and our  
17 women, United States is going to fall from their own  
18 people. You have more to fear from your neighbor than you  
19 have to fear of some foreigner. Please think about that.

20 (Applause)

21 MR. CHANG: Next is Henry Ahlo followed by Maralyn  
22 Kurshals and then Fred Dodge.

23 I want to thank you audience, too, for the respect  
24 that you're showing the speakers. We appreciate that very  
25 much.

1           MR. HENRY AHLO: Good evening and aloha. My name is  
2 Henry Ahlo. I'm a lifetime resident of the Waianae coast,  
3 and I too am a retired sergeant from the Army. I've served  
4 here in Hawaii on many occasions, in Korea, in Vietnam, in  
5 South America, and in the United States. I support the  
6 military 100 percent.

7           Inasmuch as, at nine years old, when the war started,  
8 beginning at Pearl Harbor, I had every opportunity to watch  
9 the military come in and set up camps along the coast here  
10 in Waianae, and they themselves, besides supporting  
11 themselves, supported the community with protection, not  
12 knowing whether we were going to be struck again by the  
13 Japanese forces. Also, with food.

14           I come before you tonight and ask for your support,  
15 that we support the military. Without the military in  
16 Hawaii, that leaves us very vulnerable for any other forces  
17 to come in.

18           I just returned from Korea on the 4th of October. I  
19 stood across numerous communist people from North Korea and  
20 China, and we had a stare down motion. We stared at them  
21 and they stared at us. There were no gestures made. No  
22 yelling across. Just silence. I wish many of you local  
23 people here can witness that. The silence. But you can  
24 tell that there was a peaceful setting there. We respected  
25 them. They respected us.

1           At the same token, after the situation at hand, we  
2   went to a place called Imjin Duk. It sits on the Imjin  
3   River. One of our fellow people, a Korean war veteran,  
4   laid a wreath there at the U.S. memorial. It made me think  
5   how stressful it was for the people there, and the people  
6   here in Hawaii to have all the freedom, all the pursuit of  
7   happiness, free speech, a drugstore to go get food at.

8           I witnessed all this in South Korea. Believe me,  
9   North Korea does not have this. The South Korean Embassy  
10   in China closed down because it couldn't handle the influx  
11   of North Koreans and Chinese flooding the embassy to get  
12   amnesty in South Korea and the United States. United  
13   States has opened their arms out only because the other  
14   countries cannot afford the safeness of those people. They  
15   want to come to the United States where they have freedom,  
16   where they have a military force that protects them, and a  
17   lot of us are the military force. The citizens of the  
18   United States of Hawaii are the forces. The military was  
19   not picked by special interest groups. They voluntarily  
20   joined the forces.

21           The reason I came tonight also was to say I hear  
22   about environmental impacts. Ride around the back roads to  
23   Waianae, Maile, Nanakuli, Makaha, Makua, and you see what  
24   impacts, we, the local people, cause to our own property.  
25   Batteries along the highway, junk, automobiles being

1 burned, trash being dumped by our local citizens. I've  
2 never seen one military person yet drop trash to the side  
3 of the road.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have. I have. Plenty.

5 MR. HENRY AHLO: You are interrupting me, ma'am.  
6 Kulikuli kou waha. Now. Maybe we ought to close this  
7 already. Thank you for your time.

8 MR. CHANG: Do we need a recess or -- can we let him  
9 finish?

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You not local.

11 MR. HENRY AHLO: The person back there talking about  
12 local, I probably got more local than you. I don't need to  
13 have interference from you. Let me make a closing  
14 statement to this.

15 We are all citizens of the United States. I cannot  
16 help but wonder what would happen if the military left here  
17 because we wouldn't support them. I kind of wonder what  
18 would happen if we only lived here as local people. Think  
19 again. They support us. We support them. Thank you.

20 (Applause)

21 MR. CHANG: Maralyn Kurshals.

22 MS. MARALYN KURSHALS: Okay. Aloha. My name is  
23 Maralyn Kurshals. I'm speaking tonight as a community  
24 member of the Waianae coast, a mother of two children, and  
25 a concerned pro-activist. My father served in the Navy as



1 a gunner in World War II, in both the South Pacific and in  
2 Europe.

3       Tonight I say no to the Stryker Brigade. I do not  
4 support the further expansion of the military occupation of  
5 the nation of Hawaii. I cannot see the justification to  
6 further exploit our precious natural resources, to increase  
7 the killing of endangered species, to threaten the health  
8 and well-being of our children, families, and elders all in  
9 order to allow the U.S. Army to play with their toys of  
10 death and destruction.

11       It does not take much intelligence to destroy. It  
12 takes great intelligence to create, honor, and respect our  
13 land and humanity. It takes intelligence to feed our  
14 hungry children, to build homes for the homeless, to create  
15 jobs for the unemployed, and put an end to the drug  
16 epidemic in our community.

17       The Stryker Brigade is another unintelligent abuse of  
18 our tax dollars and our natural and human resources. I do  
19 not condone the instruments of death to practice on our  
20 sacred home. I speak for those who cannot be here tonight,  
21 the mothers of dead American soldiers who were told that  
22 Saddam Hussein had nothing to do with attacks on 9/11, for  
23 those who have died in brutal and senseless wars, for  
24 military men and women who are committing suicide in Iraq,  
25 and for Makua, whose flesh has been scorched black over and

1 over again by the incompetence and neglect of the U.S.  
2 Army.

3 And you ask me to give you more land to desecrate so  
4 that you can murder and maim more young people in illegal  
5 and immoral wars? I say no to you. For humanity to  
6 survive, we must put an end to the evil escalation of the  
7 war machines. We must awaken to the truth. We can no  
8 longer afford to kill and destroy each other in our home,  
9 this planet earth.

10 The Iraqi war is wrong. The Stryker Brigade is  
11 wrong. The only hope we have is to speak the truth, to  
12 trust in God, and to stand together as one people in peace  
13 and justice. I say no to the Stryker Brigade. Not here  
14 and not anywhere. Thank you.

15 (Applause)

16 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mrs. Kurshals. Next will be  
17 Fred Dodge followed by Bud Ebel and then followed by  
18 Shelley Zamborelli.

19 MR. FRED DODGE: Aloha kakou. This is one of the  
20 three volumes that many of you got. One of three, heavy  
21 bugger. And this DEIS, draft Environmental Impact  
22 Statement is really incredibly huge and long.

23 When I met Colonel Anderson, as we were talking  
24 outside, I jokingly said that I've read this thing three  
25 times over, all three volumes. The military really

1 produces a lot of pollution. In fact, the military in  
2 general, is the world's greatest polluter. The United  
3 States is the largest military organization in the world.  
4 We are the largest polluters, the military, in the United  
5 States.

6 I remember when the present range officer at Makua  
7 was giving a presentation to the troops, and he truthfully  
8 said that in order to get them to realize that they have to  
9 clean up their munitions and so on and the things that  
10 they're trying to keep Makua better. It doesn't always  
11 work, but the talk was good.

12 I feel that no action alternative -- there are three  
13 possible actions. They want to bring this Stryker Brigade  
14 here, get over 25,000 acres of new land, new land, right?  
15 That -- you know, bring the Stryker Brigade, that's  
16 alternative one, that's the preferred alternative in this  
17 draft EIS.

18 And there's another alternative, which is a combed  
19 down version of it where there would be a little bit less  
20 land and not so much. And then the third alternative,  
21 which apparently the NEPA law says you have to do is no  
22 action. And, although this is mentioned several times in  
23 this volume, it's really not given very much credence, and  
24 I say that since it causes less pollution, less problems,  
25 since we're going to need what they call a legacy force,

1 people -- everybody understand what a legacy force is?  
2 It's what the present military is doing. They're going to  
3 need what they're doing now. They're not going to give  
4 this up for several years, perhaps, what, six, eight, ten  
5 years down the line? Yeah. Maybe longer.

6       They're going to need that anyway, I say, because  
7 Hawaii is such a small island, group of islands, our land  
8 base is very little, it doesn't make sense to bring this  
9 huge Stryker Brigade over here when we're not even sure  
10 we're going to get it in the first place. You know,  
11 they've assigned four Stryker Brigades all through the  
12 country, and they withheld two more, Hawaii and  
13 Pennsylvania, and it depends, in a way, on how the Stryker  
14 Brigade does in Iraq. All we need is some rocket propelled  
15 grenades to cause a lot of damage and/or deaths regarding  
16 the Stryker Brigade, and it's very unlikely that it will  
17 come to Hawaii.

18       But be that as it may, these are difficult times.  
19 Most of us -- I know I work in the health field -- we're  
20 asked to do less with less. We're asked to do more with  
21 less actually. Except the military, they want more. I  
22 would hope that because the islands are so small, that the  
23 military would do more to let go of lands, give them up,  
24 rather than acquire more.

25       I want to end with some health effects. When they

1 shoot their munitions, their artillery and mortars, they  
2 use propellants. They call them cover bags, and then any  
3 left over, they destroy on site or at least they're  
4 supposed to. They're not supposed to take it back. And  
5 according to this book, the -- once they burn these, the  
6 residues, what they call the burn-pan residues, include,  
7 among other things, led, DNT. It's an explosive, benzine  
8 and cyanide. The latter are -- certainly cyanide is a  
9 poison. Benzine is a known cancer causer.

10 So, my question is when they use these bags to send  
11 these munitions out and they blow them up, aren't the same  
12 residues in that mixture that goes out with the munitions?  
13 I mean, you know, the propellants, they burn up there in  
14 the guns, in order to propel those munitions out, don't  
15 they have the same residues? And these are dangerous  
16 residues and they're going to be using a lot of them.

17 Another one that's not mentioned, another toxin  
18 that's not mentioned that's found in propellants is  
19 perchloric. You guys must be tired of me saying this  
20 because I said it all over. Poor Ron is smiling.

21 You know, there's a lot of information out about  
22 propellants. It's relatively new. This perchlorate causes  
23 thyroid disease. I probably shouldn't do this, but how  
24 many people in the room either have or know of family  
25 members or friends that have some sort of thyroid disease?

1 A goodly number of hands. We have a lot of it here in  
2 Hawaii. This really needs to be included in your EIS. You  
3 need to do that. I keep pounding that issue and I hope  
4 it's done.

5 One other thing is that there was on Page 3-82, I  
6 shouldn't get that specific, but they refer to specific  
7 details being found in Appendix N2. I'm sorry to do this  
8 to you guys, but I have to, and then you go to Appendix N2  
9 and it says refer to AR, which I guess is Army Regulations,  
10 AR 210-21. Where is that? I mean, it's like they refer  
11 you to one part, and that part refers you to something else  
12 that's not in this book. And I would very much appreciate  
13 if you would send me a copy of AR 210-21, please, so we can  
14 check that out.

15 My feeling is that the Stryker Brigade is a poor  
16 idea. There was an article in the Honolulu Advertiser in  
17 October, this month, by William Cole, their military  
18 writer, and basically I will summarize it to say that the  
19 defense experts say that the Fort Lewis Strykers are going  
20 to go to Iraq and so goes the rest of the program they  
21 said.

22 And there's a lot of controversy over the Stryker  
23 Brigade, even among the military. A lot of controversy.  
24 It's not a definitely proven good thing. I know that  
25 General Shinseki, he wants to have a more mobile, a light

1 force, and in a sense, looking ahead, that makes some sense  
2 militarily, but there's a lot of controversy, and he quotes  
3 a fellow by the name of Pike. He said, It's not going to  
4 have -- "We're not going to have any heavy tanks anymore."  
5 He said, "One option that the Pentagon may be considering  
6 is skipping the last Stryker Brigades, that is the ones  
7 going to Hawaii and Pennsylvania, and focusing on future  
8 combat systems."

9       Anyway, he says here, "If the Strykers get shot up in  
10 Iraq, they could be relegated to something less than a  
11 front-line role."

12       So last but not least, maybe next to last, I'd like  
13 to quote -- I know I've got to close up. I'm closing up.  
14 One minute. Okay. It's perfect.

15       One of my favorite quotes is from former General and  
16 President Dwight D. Eisenhower who said in 1963, "Every gun  
17 that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired  
18 signifies in a final sense a theft from those who are not  
19 fed, those who are cold, and are not clothed. The world in  
20 arms is spending not money alone, it is spending the sweat  
21 of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, and the  
22 hopes of its children." Former President/General Dwight D.  
23 Eisenhower.

24       In summary, you know these three volumes, they weigh  
25 a lot, they're very long. I'd like to see anybody who's

1 actually read all three; however, as to their conclusions,  
2 it's really not convincing, you know, because of  
3 significant health effects. As a physician, I'm really  
4 concerned about that, but also all the other things that  
5 people have mentioned, the contamination, the dust, the  
6 noise, the cultural effects, a whole list of things. I  
7 would feel that they should have come to the conclusion  
8 that no action is the best action.

9 Thank you very much. Aloha.

10 (Applause)

11 MR. CHANG: Thank you have much. After Bud Ebel is  
12 Shelley Zamborelli and Sparky Rodrigues. If you guys can  
13 hang in there, we'll plan to take a break in about 15  
14 minutes.

15 MR. BUD EBEL: My name is Bud Ebel. I'm here to  
16 support the Stryker Brigade in Hawaii. It's necessary for  
17 the Army to protect its troops, to mobilize rapidly, and to  
18 arm them effectively.

19 Right now, you got a tank, which is a marvelous  
20 weapon in war. The foot soldier, he's got a modern  
21 bulletproof vest. That's a wonderful thing. It is a  
22 wonderful thing, but a Stryker Brigade can bring soldiers  
23 to the battle in a much safer vehicle and in a much more  
24 efficient manner and with much more speed and fire power.  
25 It is important to the safety of the soldiers. It is



1 important that the American Army remain the strongest and  
2 it isn't going to happen wishin' it wasn't going to be  
3 inconvenient.

4       There is inconvenience. There's huge costs. If the  
5 Army didn't defeat Germany and Japan, Hawaii would be  
6 Japanese. Can't help that. It's what would have happened,  
7 but we did defeat them. We had a major war for about 50  
8 years called the cold war, and thankfully, we're not  
9 communists. You have the ability to do what you wish in  
10 your free life.

11       We have another erratic situation now where we have  
12 all kinds of crazy people in the world who are just raising  
13 hell with bombs and setting oil fields on fire, maybe 500  
14 wells at a crack. Talk about pollution. We've got to keep  
15 our guard up. We've got to thank the Army for the  
16 marvelous job they are doing and have done, and I think we  
17 have to support them.

18       There was one thing I said in the record before, and  
19 I want to make an addendum to it, and this will be in the  
20 record. Last year on Oahu there were 599 brush fires.  
21 Emphasize the word "brush." This year so far on Oahu there  
22 are 989 brush fires, one of which was Makua. Everybody is  
23 hollering like hell about Makua, but there were still 988  
24 others that were burning the heck of a lot of stuff. Fires  
25 are a problem.

1           And I'm going to leave one thought, if I may. When  
2 this redevelopment comes, think in terms of fires that  
3 might be set by terrorists. You can't prevent that. Think  
4 in terms of fires that might be set by wackos, and that's  
5 really tough to prevent. What I'm asking you for is a  
6 redoubled effort to have machinery, water supplies,  
7 helicopters, whatever's necessary, but whatever you think  
8 is adequate now for fire prevention -- for fire handling,  
9 putting out fires, maybe that's about half of what you  
10 need, and maybe that's something the city and county is  
11 going to have -- and the State is going to have to think  
12 about. We have a wonderful fire protection service. We've  
13 got the best trucks in the world, but maybe they're not  
14 enough.

15           And I'm looking at this thing in California, and I  
16 got to wonder, I don't know where that's coming from, but  
17 I've never seen 25 fires in a 500-mile area. I've never  
18 seen that in any part of this country. That's something  
19 that's speculation and no place here, but it is a thought.  
20 You've been struck by terrorists. You will be struck again  
21 by terrorists. And I'll fight 'em, but it ain't going to  
22 do much good. I've got to have an Army, and I have got to  
23 have a police force and I've got to have a fire department.

24           And I appreciate what you're doing and I ask you to  
25 continue to do it, and I thank and offer my gratitude to

1 every member of the military. I am not a member of the  
2 military. I was for a short time as a young man. I did  
3 not retire from the military. A lot -- you know, it's a  
4 good thing to be retired from the military, I don't mean it  
5 that way, but I'm speaking pro military as an American  
6 citizen.

7 I think that's about it, gentlemen. And I thank you  
8 for holding the meetings. I appreciate your giving us the  
9 opportunity, and I hope some of this animosity in our  
10 community can chill out. It's boiling, and it's going to  
11 spill over into the community. It has already in some  
12 cases. I'd ask you for your tolerance and your aloha, and  
13 I thank you for the moment.

14 (Applause)

15 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Ebel. Next is Shelley  
16 Zamborelli, and actually, I think we've been going quite a  
17 while, so why don't we take a break after Shelley. Please.

18 MS. SHELLEY ZAMBORELLI: Several months ago, I think  
19 there's probably quite a few people that are in this room  
20 now, we were invited to come up on a Sunday morning to  
21 Makua. While people up there were trying to convince us  
22 what a wonderful thing the fire was, how it opened  
23 everything up, just -- you know, how stupid were we going  
24 to be to believe that, that this fire was a wonderful  
25 thing?

1           So a little personal story, I got home and out in my  
2   yard was a pueo sitting there and he was like this  
3   (indicating) with his wings out and everything. And it  
4   just kind of touched me, and I said to him, well, what are  
5   you doing here? And he said, well, you people just burned  
6   down my home. And I said, well, you're welcome to be in my  
7   place any time. I have trees and stuff.

8           So, now I guess I can take this home. I can put it  
9   out in the yard and tell him read this. It will explain  
10  why we want to get rid of all you guys, all your relatives,  
11  all your trees, plants that have been here before people,  
12  any people, haoles, Polynesians.

13          To me it's just a real sad thing. And do I need to  
14  go look at pictures and read three of these to come to the  
15  conclusion that we're going to be taking sensitive areas,  
16  making them into a place where these tanks can go around.  
17  All the tanks I see are in the desert, so is the idea to  
18  make Hawaii into a desert? Is -- I don't know. It's  
19  wrong.

20          You know, Dr. Dodge is here quoting presidents and  
21  stuff and I'm talking to an owl, but it's just wrong doing  
22  this, and I would like to say that the speakers that come  
23  up here and say the military is doing a good thing here, a  
24  good thing at Makua, please explain it.

25          And another thing I'm very, very tired of is when

1 somebody comes up here and says why should we protect the  
2 environment when we walk down the street we see batteries,  
3 burned out cars? Well, plenty of us that are here, I'm  
4 sure, have picked up trash by the side of the road. Maybe  
5 we need to punish the people that are putting it there.  
6 I'm sure it's not everybody in the community. It's a very,  
7 very small percentage. But what is it -- I'm just sick of  
8 hearing about burned cars, batteries, and trash as opposed  
9 to running tanks, taking 1,400 more acres of Oahu and  
10 destroying it. I don't need a report like this to tell me  
11 what it's going to do.

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause)

14 MR. CHANG: Thank you very much. Okay. Thank you  
15 all again for the respect and aloha you're showing  
16 everyone. We really appreciate that a lot. It's time to  
17 take a stretch break. The luas are across the building to  
18 this side of us, and then there's coffee and water and  
19 stuff, so why don't we take about ten minutes, okay? And  
20 then we'll resume in ten minutes.

21 (A break was taken from 8:05 p.m. to 8:25 p.m., and  
22 further proceedings were had on the following page.)

23

24

25

1                   MR. CHANG: First of all, I want to say  
2 good evening and express our appreciation for the respect  
3 you're showing for the speakers and the aloha you've  
4 demonstrated.

5                   Much is being expressed and we want to make  
6 sure everybody has a chance who wishes to do so to express  
7 what they feel must be said.

8                   To remind you, there is an opportunity if  
9 you do not want to come to the podium to present  
10 testimony, that a court reporter is in the corner behind  
11 the sign-up desk that will take your private testimony, if  
12 you wish to submit it that way. That's in the corner  
13 behind the sign-in desk.

14                  And if you wish to be added to the list you  
15 can still do so. So if you want to provide testimony,  
16 just go to the sign-up table and indicate you want to do  
17 so and you can.

18                  Reminding people again that we're going to  
19 try to stay with the five minute limit as much as we can  
20 to try to allow everybody to have a chance to speak who  
21 wants to speak. Again, appreciate your cooperation with  
22 that when you do speak.

23                  So are we guys ready? Very good. Okay.  
24 So we will start with Sparky Rodrigues, then followed with  
25 Alice Greenwood and Patricia Patterson. Okay.

1 MR. SPARKY RODRIGUES: Aloha. I'm Sparky  
2 Rodrigues.

3 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

4 MR. SPARKY RODRIGUES: I'm a member of  
5 Malama Makua, but also a board member for the national  
6 organization, Military Toxic Projects. One of the things  
7 that this Stryker Brigade is part of the Army  
8 transformation and eventually they're looking into going  
9 to unmanned weapons systems which make these Strykers  
10 already obsolete.

11 I believe that these Strykers aren't  
12 initially designed for communities like us that are armed  
13 with signs, sometimes cameras and they would not  
14 survive -- I don't believe they would survive in an Iraqi  
15 type environment with the rocket propelled grenade  
16 launchers.

17 So if you got a .45 or rifle you have might  
18 have a chance of surviving in a Stryker if the community  
19 did an uprising, but right now we have signs as our  
20 weapons. And I don't believe the Strykers are appropriate  
21 for here.

22 If as much money is being spent on these  
23 Strykers as needs be, was spent on peace or education I  
24 believe we would have a more peaceful community and a  
25 peaceful nation. (Applause).

1                   One of the things the Army has said is that  
2 we're encroaching on their training and on the militarism  
3 that they're needing to do for their troop readiness.  
4 They're using the shroud of patriotism so that they can go  
5 ahead and carry on these things that offer no benefit to  
6 our community, no benefit to the environment and no  
7 benefit for our future.

8                   Last month it was to expand radar. We're  
9 within the impact zone of that. Before that was the Star  
10 Wars.

11                  The cumulative impacts of militarism here  
12 on the Waianae Coast is huge. One of the words that's in  
13 this 3-book document on the EIS is fugitive dust. This is  
14 the dust created by the wheels going through the training  
15 area.

16                  I'm a down-winder so I get to breathe all  
17 this stuff that gets to come over the Waianae Range. It  
18 comes right into my bedroom because that's the direction  
19 my room, my bedroom is facing, Schofield.

20                  There's no indication that they're going to  
21 do any air quality sampling, testing on an ongoing basis.  
22 They've been training there for 70 years. The first  
23 bullet they fired is still there. Same as Makua.

24                  One of the things that happened with the  
25 fire that went out of control in Makua, the intention was



1 to burn within the fire break road. Got out of control.

2 Burned everything outside the fire break road.

3                   The burn plan, the fire plan was inadequate  
4 as it is with the Stryker plan. The damage to endangered  
5 species, they said. "Well it's only a few endangered  
6 species. Even though they may be on the verge of  
7 extinction they may be found elsewhere."

8                   I believe that this plan will end up moving  
9 us people closer to extinction, especially those on the  
10 Waianae Coast. Some of the contaminants change us  
11 genetically.

12                   I'm a military vet from Vietnam. We were  
13 those that went over to fight for the peace. Our  
14 community is not at peace here. We're being terrorized by  
15 the military's presence, by their constant using little  
16 square boxes to do more.

17                   These half measures have been going on for  
18 a long, long time. And we've got the patriotic guys that  
19 support this. But it's my children, their reproduction,  
20 the generations to come that will pay.

21                   You guys will rotate out of here, those on  
22 active duty. You don't get to breathe and drink the water  
23 that you leave behind. What's even more outrageous, at  
24 the same time we're doing this, in the Pentagon they're  
25 lobbying the Congress to get broad exemptions for air

1 quality, for water quality so we can do this kind of  
2 training with impunity. And we wouldn't even be here if  
3 they had that legislation passed.

4                   My question is how does the benefits of  
5 this Stryker Brigade benefit our youth, our health, our  
6 education, our environment, our people? I don't think it  
7 does. Don't do it. Don't bring it here. (Applause)

8                   MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Rodrigues.  
9 Alice Greenwood is next. Patricia Patterson to follow.  
10 Kawika Liu after that.

11                  MS. ALICE GREENWOOD: Aloha. My name is  
12 Alice Greenwood. I'm from the Waianae Coast.

13                  AUDIENCE: Aloha.

14                  MS. ALICE GREENWOOD: My husband, which  
15 I've always brought up every time we have had meetings,  
16 was a staunch marine. What I mean by that was when it  
17 came to his country he loved his country no matter what.  
18 But he always told me, "Mom, when it comes to my homeland  
19 I'll give up my title as a marine.

20                  And I always wonder why he made that  
21 statement. "I'll fight in the enemy land but I'll never  
22 fight home." Now I know what he means. The enemy is in  
23 here. They're bringing the tanks and they're destroying  
24 the environment.

25                  I remember when they was doing the

1 Kaho'olawe and my daughter and grandchildren would come to  
2 visit, they would have ringworms all over them. We was  
3 wondering why. They found out it was part of the  
4 contamination when they were bombing Kaho'olawe. And I he  
5 told me, "I would give up my title as a marine when it  
6 affects my home."

7                   You know, if he was alive today he would be  
8 the one standing here telling me to, "Press on. Don't let  
9 them do it. Don't give up your land." And you know what?  
10 Another thing I remember him -- and as I was sitting there  
11 I remember him telling me one thing. "I went to fight a  
12 war to decrease the population. That's all." Decrease  
13 our population.

14                   You know, the biggest thing that I see  
15 about my culture, yeah, is that Hawai'i is one and only.  
16 We let things get away. There goes Hawai'i. There's no  
17 Hawai'i.

18                   Just think if we let the military take  
19 over -- and yet everybody says oh, if it wasn't for the  
20 military we would be taken over by the Japanese, by the  
21 Russians, by everybody else.

22                   But you know something? Why do we have to  
23 have that type of sense that in order for us to have peace  
24 there's no other way but to fight? And that's the only  
25 way we can have peace is to fight, is to decrease the

1 population?

2                   We have our mens not around us. We as  
3 women have to raise our children, our grandchildren  
4 because we have to decrease the population so other people  
5 can live. That's the honest truth.

6                   We look at other people suffering and  
7 everything. We criticize them. We say, "Oh, in Hawai'i,  
8 in Makaha that's wasted land. That land can never be  
9 used." You know what? Go home.

10                  Watch homes across America. I watch them  
11 build beautiful mansions on nothing but contaminated lands  
12 and all these kind. Yet everybody said that's no good  
13 lands? We don't need any more. Hawai'i is too small.  
14 We're overpopulated. Why bring in tanks? Why bring in  
15 military? We can't even handle our traffic conditions,  
16 our housing conditions.

17                  Everybody said it wasn't for the military  
18 we'll never have any opportunity to be a millionaire  
19 because it wasn't for them we work, they gave us a lot of  
20 money, everything else. Yeah?

21                  Can we afford to buy the land that we have?  
22 No, we can't. We can't afford to buy any of those things.  
23 You know why? Because look out there. They're only  
24 offering us 20-hours-a-week jobs.

25                  Hey, wise up already. Stop this. It's

1 about time we start fighting, fighting for the 40 hours,  
2 fighting for the medical. If they were terrific how come  
3 we have all these kind problems? If they were so  
4 terrific, they were part of our economy like the sugar  
5 cane company, like the pineapple company -- if they were  
6 so terrific why are we suffering today?

7                   They're not here to bring us anything.  
8 They're more here to take away, take away our dignity,  
9 take away our land, take away our children. It's about  
10 time we wake up and said, "No more."

11                   Let's learn to negotiate and talk. And if  
12 we can't talk, you know what? Then we need to somehow  
13 compromise in helping each and every one of us as people.  
14 The world needs to do it. We need someone powerful enough  
15 to do that, to join hands across the world.

16                   I thank you very much. (Applause)

17                   MR. CHANG: Thank you, Ms. Greenwood. Next  
18 is Patricia Patterson, Kawika Liu and then Melva Aila.

19                   MS. PATRICIA PATTERSON: I began reading  
20 those three volumes with a preface. I see there's going  
21 to be 120 millimeter mortars versus the 80 millimeter they  
22 used at Makua. Are these mortars new? Just we have never  
23 used them here before? Where else do they use them? Do  
24 you know? Lots of places? Are they as bad and as loud as  
25 The Bangleor? Some of the people here know me as The

1 Bangleor lady. I'm not going to do that tonight.

2                   We had been given 45 days to read and  
3 absorb what the "Star Bulletin" says was 1500 pages. I  
4 didn't count them. And Frenchy said it was 50 pounds. I  
5 know that in the backpack I have to use, now that I hurt  
6 my foot, I can only carry one volume at a time.

7                   So I looked at parts of two of them. You  
8 know, it's like you have three Draft Environmental  
9 Assessments for Makua Valley plus the still awaited Final  
10 EIS all delivered at once. Too much, too much. So I'm  
11 asking if you would please extend the time for us to  
12 respond to 90 days. Thank you.

13                   I do want to thank you for one thing. You  
14 put the 10 and a quarter pages of acronyms in the front of  
15 the first document. That helped a lot. (Laughter)

16                   Page 5, 180 describes some ATIs as  
17 including a rock or two. That is insulting. You may  
18 remember, quoting William Aila, Jr., "It's not just a  
19 rock." It can be a very sacred place.

20                   So even if there are only a couple of rocks  
21 there, respect them. All ATI's -- that's an acronym that  
22 we need to remember: Areas of Traditional Importance,  
23 even quote, "A natural place with only a rock or two."

24                   On page ES5 "Makua Valley will not be  
25 included in these volumes." But Makua Valley should be a

1 part of this EIS since you admit that you, quote "may use"  
2 Makua for the Stryker Brigade combat team training.

3                   Let me make another point here. Marion  
4 Kelly prepared a two-part report on the cultural history  
5 of Makua Valley. Here's half of it.

6                   You still have not published this cultural  
7 history of Makua Valley, and I'm asking that you do  
8 publish it in a hard cover copy for general distribution.

9 (Applause)

10                  In this current EIS you quote many authors'  
11 versions of ancient Hawaiian uses of Waianae Uka and the  
12 Central O'ahu plateau. It's been very good to see all  
13 this information brought from here, there, everywhere and  
14 put down in one place. I thank you for that. I ask you,  
15 again, to publish the cultural information in a hardback  
16 copy for general distribution.

17                  Table ES17 on page ES43 anticipates, quote,  
18 "Less than significant impacts on undiscovered sites," end  
19 quote. How can you make that declaration when those  
20 19-ton Stryker vehicles filled with 14 soldiers plus their  
21 equipment and some of them with the gun on top will go  
22 roaring over the land? I don't think that would probably  
23 be somewhat less than significant impact.

24                  You know, though, on the other hand, I can  
25 see the advantage for those soldiers in having a safe

1 place to return to, the Stryker, after engagement with the  
2 enemy, whoever that's going to be, and of the  
3 communications within that Stryker with their commander  
4 and with other people who are out there fighting. So I  
5 see some good.

6                   But I don't see the advantage of training  
7 here on O'ahu, the advantage for us. You take over more  
8 of our land. You bring in at least how many more people,  
9 the 350 with their families to this already overdeveloped  
10 island?

11                   These people won't shop in our mom and pop  
12 stores, but in, of course, the base PX's and commissaries,  
13 especially that beautiful gigantic complex at Pearl Harbor  
14 where we're not allowed to buy.

15                   Our already crowded roads will have to  
16 accommodate more cars. You're building new roads in  
17 Kahuku and on the Big Island. But you never built us a  
18 secondary road, even though your trucks, your troop  
19 carriers have, for a long time, and continue to use our  
20 one in and out highway to Makua and Kolekole Pass which we  
21 can't use either.

22                   It would be nice if you would help us with  
23 our need for a second access road into our community.

24                   You have proved yourselves that Pohakuloa  
25 is not an appropriate place to train soldiers to fight in



1 the Pacific Rim if you have to bulldoze lava, rocks and  
2 hard soil to soften the substrate on which to train  
3 soldiers to fight. Where? Where is similar terrain found  
4 in this Pacific Rim that you're going to need to go to?

5 I will end where you do. Quoting, "Wild  
6 fire is the single largest impact made by military  
7 activities in the Hawaiian ecosystem." And yet your  
8 detailed voluminous Wild Land Fire Management Plan doesn't  
9 work.

10 The last Makua Valley fire burned over  
11 1,200 acres after the Wild Land Fire Management Plan was  
12 in place. What do you say to that? It's sad. Thank you.  
13 (Applause)

14 DR. KAWIKA LIU: Aloha kakou. (Speaking in  
15 Hawaiian.) I'll continue in English. But, I speak from  
16 several perspectives. The first perspective is from a  
17 future father.

18 I don't want to have my child face the  
19 shame and humiliation of further watching the forces of  
20 occupation on her or his one hanau every day seeing those  
21 military helicopters, seeing those military vehicles,  
22 seeing the armed forces at a time when she or he has so  
23 little left of her or his birthright.

24 I would speak also as a resident physician  
25 right now at Kapiolani Hospital and seeing every day the

1 impact of pollution, the horrendously high rates af asthma  
2 and other respiratory disease we have in our keiki, not  
3 only Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, even the poe  
4 Haole. Everyone suffers from this impact.

5                   You cannot tell me the disproportionate  
6 impact of asthma and other respiratory diseases is not  
7 somehow linked to the pollution. We know the most  
8 polluted states in the occupied United States are here in  
9 Hawai'i, Pearl Harbor, other places on O'ahu such as  
10 Waikane. The military's broken promise, broken contract.

11                   I speak as someone who is vaguely familiar  
12 with military things and looks at the Stryker, which has  
13 only armor, just 12.7 millimeter rounds, and what is  
14 happening in Iraq and similar vehicles. They're being hit  
15 by RPG's, by rocket-propelled grenades, and destroyed.

16                   Then the Army says we're going to -- the  
17 whole momentum behind the Strykers have it deployed by  
18 air.

19                   But then they're going to have armor which  
20 will make them no longer be able to be deployed by air  
21 just to meet these threats which they are finding.

22                   I say it's a lie. I would just end by  
23 saying if this Stryker Brigade is very necessary then I  
24 would suggest they find a ranch in Texas which is owned by  
25 the president and deploy it there. Mahalo. (Applause,

1 whistles).

2 MR. CHANG: Melva Aila next, Kyle Kajihiro  
3 and Coochie Cayan.

4 MS. MELVA AILA: Aloha. My name is Melva  
5 Aila and I'm a Hawaiian. I lived in Waianae all my life.  
6 I reside in the 'ahupua'a of Lualualei. I'm strongly  
7 against the transformation and the Stryker Brigade.

8 But I've lost my focus on this issue after  
9 seeing for the past two days people getting arrested, And  
10 the Army and the news media saying protestors were  
11 arrested.

12 We are not protestors. We are people who  
13 are invited to a public hearing to participate in the  
14 process and they were arrested. Shame on you.

15 Labeling and stereotyping people who enter  
16 a meeting with a sign as a protestor. I attended the  
17 last, the meeting last night. There was no confrontation  
18 between the people who were trying to get into the meeting  
19 room. The guards were in the way and preventing access  
20 into the meeting.

21 I attended many Neighborhood Board  
22 meetings, and many people carry in signs. They were not  
23 labeled as protestors. We are not protestors. We're  
24 trying to participate in a public process.

25 We can use signs as a presentation. You

1 do. I am truly upset. And the focus of this meeting has  
2 been lost through the arrogance of the Army and their  
3 power trip and attitude.

4                   We have had many, many scoping meetings and  
5 public hearings where over 600 people have attended. And  
6 we did not need one police officer at that meeting.

7                   We sign waived in front of the district  
8 park. We walked in the building with our signs and it was  
9 no problem. Everybody -- everything went smoothly.

10                  I don't know who gave the authorization to  
11 arrest anyone with signs, but they should apologize to  
12 these people. They arrested these people and they should  
13 reimburse them for their money spent on their bail.

14 (Applause)

15                  We are not protestors. We're people who  
16 just wanted to participate in the public hearing process.  
17 We were invited. Those arrests should never have occurred  
18 and it was uncalled for.

19                  Shame on you. You silenced those people  
20 who wanted to testify by arresting them. All they wanted  
21 to do was participate in the process.

22                  That is what I mean when I said the focus  
23 was lost. I took up enough of your time and there's  
24 others who want to share. But I just wanted to add the  
25 comment period is too short. And it should be extended to

1 at least 90 days or more. Stop polluting. Enough  
2 already. Clean up existing ranges and leave. You only  
3 make us a bigger target for the terrorists. (Applause).

4 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Ms. Aila. Kyle  
5 Kajihiro next, Coochie Cayan and Gail Hunter.

6 MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: Aloha. Gee, took me  
7 three days but I finally made it up here. (Applause,  
8 whistling). You know what? The fact that I'm here, the  
9 fact that all of you are here holding your signs,  
10 expressing yourselves is a victory for us, for the people.

11 I want to salute all of you. It's a  
12 victory for all of us. You don't fight for freedom? Guns  
13 don't give you freedom. You have to practice it. So  
14 that's what we was doing. (Applause).

15 This gets to the process. I think this  
16 whole process has been a farce. I think you need to go  
17 back to the drawing board. I was going to say extend the  
18 timeline, but no, I think you need to redo this whole  
19 thing.

20 Senator Inouye was quoted in the newspaper  
21 a few months ago saying that this was a done deal, "I have  
22 received assurances that the Stryker Brigade will come to  
23 Hawai'i."

24 That tells me this process is just a show.  
25 So why are we here wasting our time? We have to come

1 here. We have to show our good intentions, our resistance  
2 because we do not allow this stuff to happen. We will not  
3 allow this to happen. But this invalidates your whole  
4 process and we will continue to challenge this.

5                   The arrest that took place on Tuesday  
6 night, four of us were there; the arrest that took place  
7 last night three were arrested, not only was it an  
8 inconvenience -- but I didn't mind that Because you know  
9 what?

10                   It's always right to stand up for justice.  
11 It's always right to struggle for freedom and I will  
12 continue to do it again. And I think more will join me if  
13 we did it again. (Applause).

14                   You know what's a shame? We would have had  
15 this room full. But I think what people saw was  
16 intimidating. It was an act of terrorism that kept people  
17 away from this process.

18                   So you guys supposed to have public  
19 participation, but there was none because it was  
20 anti-participation what took place, you know.

21                   Are you folks okay? You feeling all right?  
22 Because, you know, I have my weapons of mass destruction  
23 here. (Holding up signs) You know. Kind of dangerous  
24 getting information.

25                   So, you know, just scrap the whole thing

1 and start again. Someone earlier mentioned about the  
2 conflict and not wanting to have pilikia.

3           The conflict doesn't come from, like, us  
4 having to be rude to each other. We don't have to be rude  
5 to each other. I don't want to be rude to anybody, even  
6 if we disagree.

7           The conflict goes much, much deeper, what  
8 we talking about here. I think the arrest that took place  
9 was symptomatic of that deeper conflict, of that more  
10 fundamental violation that took place here in Hawai'i and  
11 that continues to take place, this occupation that people  
12 are talking about, this invasion that people have talked  
13 about.

14           You have a requirement if your EIS to  
15 consider environmental justice. The concept of justice is  
16 not about punishment. Justice has to go much deeper. You  
17 have to go to the source of the hurt of the violation.  
18 You have to make it right. That's the only way the thing  
19 will heal.

20           So we call it restorative justice. In the  
21 case of Hawai'i, a big violation took place and it started  
22 when -- started which General Schofield came to Hawai'i  
23 and conducted espionage on behalf of the United States of  
24 America on the Kingdom of Hawai'i. And they scouted out  
25 what was Waimomi or Kewala or Pu'uloa. And they decided

1 that was the key to controlling the whole Pacific. The  
2 empire building was already underway and plans were being  
3 laid.

4                   It continues in 1893 when armed invasion  
5 took place, when the queen was deposed with U.S. guns,  
6 U.S. troops, U.S. conspiracies.

7                   1898 the U.S. goes to war with Spain and  
8 now they take the whole thing. This is after the Hawaiian  
9 people defeated two attempts at annexation. The hui  
10 petitions are testimony to that. There was never a treaty  
11 that transferred sovereignty. Others have spoke about  
12 this.

13                   Right now the military controls around  
14 56 percent of your land, is what you call ceded lands.  
15 They're actually occupied national lands of the Hawaiian  
16 nation. You're not paying anything for those lands. I'd  
17 like your EIS to reflect that analysis because I think  
18 that section that covered that history was very  
19 inadequate. It didn't cover those issues. I think the  
20 U.S. Constitution says you cannot annex independent  
21 territories without an independent treaty.

22                   So tell us how you have jurisdiction over  
23 these lands? And exactly how much of those occupied  
24 national lands will be impacted by the Stryker expansion,  
25 and what will be the fair market value for the use of



1 those lands if you had added it up from the time it was  
2 illegally taken over?

3                   Because I think that should be compensated  
4 to the Hawaiian people. Then we wouldn't have to be  
5 begging for money from Congress for native Hawaiian  
6 programs.

7                   I want to talk a little bit about the  
8 Stryker as a boondoggle. Is William Aila here?

9                   MR. WILLIAM AILA: I'll hold the sign.

10                  MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: You can be my  
11 assistant. One of the things that allowed the military  
12 experts are criticizing the Stryker is that it's a  
13 boondoggle. It's a lemon. It's a death trap. The  
14 armor's too thin.

15                  It doesn't fit in the plane. You got to  
16 flat the tires so it can roll in. If you put armor on  
17 it's too heavy to fly.

18                  So you got to go, for a rational person why  
19 are they pushing this thing? You got to follow the money  
20 to figure that out. What happens here the Senate Defense  
21 Appropriation Subcommittee, the two ranking members,  
22 Senator Inouye representing Hawai'i and Senator Stevens  
23 representing Alaska are the ones that appropriate the  
24 money.

25                  Then Senator Inouye's buddy, General

1 Shinseki from Kauai, another local boy, is head of the  
2 Army at the time. He's the one who creates this plan and  
3 pushes it forward despite a lot of criticism from his own  
4 troops, his own officers.

5                   His subordinate, General Hibner, retires  
6 from the Army after setting up the deal with General  
7 Dynamics and then takes a lucrative job with General  
8 Dynamics who is the manufacturer of the Stryker. Then you  
9 have the Strykers being assigned nicely to Alaska and  
10 Hawai'i, among the other six.

11                   So the question, you know, arises is what  
12 is the relationship between General Hibner and General  
13 Shinseki and how did that relationship affect the decision  
14 to station the Stryker Brigade here.

15                   Because if the military guys don't want  
16 it, if the people here don't want it, then why is it being  
17 pushed to vehemently and imposed upon us?

18                   And I also want to know if it's not true  
19 that the commander of one of the Stryker battle games that  
20 took place -- I heard this story that he quit in  
21 frustration because the exercise was rigged in favor of  
22 the Stryker team winning.

23                   So can you address that, please. I don't  
24 see any analysis about these criticisms of the system  
25 itself in your EIS.

1                   Also one criteria for the Stryker Brigade  
2 is that it's transportable in the C-130 aircraft. Other  
3 reports have come out says it's not, it doesn't fit, it's  
4 not doable. The GAO says it's not deployable within 96  
5 hours.

6                   And I'm not arguing for a better killing  
7 machine. But what I'm pointing to with this is to say  
8 there are other forces at work that are pushing this  
9 forward. And that needs to be part of the analysis. When  
10 you say purpose and need, that needs to reflect these  
11 other forces. Because I think that would be the honest  
12 thing to do.

13                   The other thing about the need argument --  
14 oh, thanks -- other people have said the Stryker is about  
15 defense. I'll finish when I'm ready. I've been waiting  
16 three days. I have to say a lot.

17                   The Stryker -- they say the Stryker is  
18 about defense. But how is that going to defend us here?  
19 I don't understand that.

20                   How is 300 big tanks roaming around  
21 defending us and making us more secure? A Stryker is  
22 meant to deploy to other places. It's an invasive,  
23 aggressive weapon. It's about attack. So then that tells  
24 me that we become complicit and, therefore, a threat to  
25 other people who feel threatened by this system being in

1 Hawai'i.

2                   How does that raise the level of threat for  
3 Hawai'i in your strategic analysis? How does the enormous  
4 military presence increase the level of what they call  
5 target rich environment for Hawai'i? Give us some  
6 analysis about that.

7                   Another contradiction I want to point out.  
8 In 1990 there was a Department of Defense memorandum that  
9 set a moratorium on new land acquisitions for training.  
10 So no new land for training were supposed to be acquired  
11 by the military. Yet the Army is expanding here. I don't  
12 understand this. This is a big contradiction to me.

13                  The other thing that's a contradiction is  
14 that the land use requirement study that was done by the  
15 Army in 1997 states that there is a shortfall of 70,000  
16 acres of land for training. So does that mean that this  
17 25,000 acres is an installment of 70,000 acres that's  
18 going to be acquired in the future?

19                  What is the real -- what's really being  
20 projected here? Those plans are not made clear.

21                  Since 1978 this Stryker Brigade expansion  
22 will increase the rate of loss of agricultural land. So  
23 from 1978 to today the rate of loss of agricultural lands  
24 was 1 percent. This Stryker Brigade will bring that up to  
25 2.7 percent, roughly, loss of lands.

1                   Therefore, how much productive capacity  
2 will be lost? What is the value of that loss? How much  
3 revenue will be lost? How much of this land will be lost  
4 forever?

5                   One thing I like about reading these EIS's  
6 is that every once in a while I find little nuggets of  
7 information that are kind of interesting and revealing.  
8 You folks finally did a study of the soil and groundwater  
9 contamination. A little limited part of it but it was  
10 very revealing. Because four toxics components of  
11 explosives were discovered: DNT, RDX, HMX, nitroglycerine,  
12 plus high levels of arsenic, high levels of lead.

13                  So I don't understand how you can just do  
14 that spot sample and then say that these are acceptable  
15 risks when you haven't sampled over a period of time to  
16 understand the behavior of these substances in the  
17 environment as these weather conditions fluctuate, as our  
18 environmental conditions fluctuate.

19                  In Makua we are having to do environmental  
20 studies for at least a year to understand how the water  
21 moves, how the soil moves. And you haven't done that yet.  
22 So I think that that invalidates the science or at least  
23 says it's inadequate.

24                  There's no sampling off-range. And there's  
25 no sampling of the Pohakuloa impact range. And I want to

1 understand why that is and if you're planning to do more.

2                   What are the rates of  
3 environmentally-induced diseases in these affected areas?  
4 If there are contaminants, let's go the next step and  
5 figure out how it's affecting people.

6                   Have there any toxicology studies been done  
7 in the community? Are there any plans to treat folks if  
8 there are illnesses?

9                   As Dr. Dodge mentioned there's a lot of  
10 diabetes and thyroid-related diseases. Perchloride  
11 affects the thyroid. So why haven't there been studies of  
12 perchloride?

13                   They just came out with big article in the  
14 "Seattle Post Intelligence" newspaper about the debate  
15 over perchloride.

16                   They find lettuce in California with  
17 perchloride contamination, milk in Texas with perchloride.  
18 I'm assuming we use a lot of it in Hawai'i because of the  
19 rockets and the munitions. So why isn't that part of  
20 concern?

21                   Then, you know, the lead -- we were told  
22 before, the lead is bound up in these bullets. Even if it  
23 goes in the ground it stays there. I can't believe this  
24 stuff doesn't eventually dissolve in solution and get out  
25 into the environment and pose a threat.

1                   So, you know, please explain what the rate  
2 of the release of this material in the environment is and  
3 the quantity of lead that's already released. How many  
4 tons are in the environment?

5                   What's happening to that? What the  
6 behavior of these chemicals over time? Is it showing up  
7 in people's bodies in our communities? We want to know.  
8 This is our community. This is my -- our kids and their  
9 grandkids that's at stake.

10                  I'm going to just cut it short. But what  
11 is the estimated cost of cleaning up the mess that the  
12 Army has made over the years? This is also getting into  
13 the cumulative impacts.

14                  Because, you know, it often talks about the  
15 benefits of the money coming in. Usually that's only the  
16 appropriations that get reflected in the press releases of  
17 those Congressmen's office or the DBEDT reports. But no  
18 analyses have been done of what the actual costs are of  
19 these developments and what actually leaks out of the  
20 economy.

21                  So I think those need to be part of this  
22 analysis. If you're going to argue that the economy is  
23 better off because of the money coming in, then we need to  
24 show real costs. Kaho'olawe \$400 million. One-tenth of  
25 that island is safe. They have failed in the cleanup.

1                   Pohakuloa is three times the size of  
2 Kaho'olawe. You're proposing to add almost the equivalent  
3 area of another Kaho'olawe to your land holdings.  
4 Therefore, what is it going to cost to clean this up after  
5 60 years or more of drain?

6                   And then the issue of the dust. I think it  
7 was like 3500-tons of dust more per year will be kicked  
8 up? So, like, where does that go?

9                   How is this affecting people with  
10 respiratory ailments? How is it affecting our reef  
11 settlement downstream? I didn't see a very good analysis  
12 of that.

13                  Finally, on the culture issue. I'm not  
14 going to go into the specifics. I think it's a concept  
15 thing. It's a paradigm thing. What I hear all the time  
16 at these meetings is aloha 'aina is incompatible with what  
17 you're doing on this land.

18                  So you have to stop 'cause it's threatening  
19 the survival of our people and their practices and their  
20 culture. It's threatening our survival physically,  
21 psychologically, socially.

22                  I think the thing the Army could do is  
23 start cleaning up, start investing in that. A  
24 \$2.8 million Stryker would go a long way towards some  
25 beach cleanups and restoration.



1                   If we spread that out, 300 of those, we  
2 could employ a lot of people. So the economic benefit  
3 could still come here, but it could be productive. Yeah?  
4 So put those options into your study, please, because I  
5 think that's the stuff the community wants to talk about.

6                   Then just finally the --

7                   MR. CHANG: Excuse me for interrupting you.  
8 In about two minutes we need to take a technology time  
9 break to change videotape.

10                  MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: Okay. I will be pau  
11 before then. You guys are supposed to study alternatives  
12 but I didn't see any of that in there. You just said  
13 Hawai'i -- the requirement was that a brigade was  
14 stationed in Hawai'i, and, therefore, you did your study  
15 around that.

16                  I don't see somewhere in the programmatic  
17 environmental statement where they analyze different  
18 alternatives and compares cost, anything in there. So  
19 something fell through the cracks there.

20                  If you're talking about Hawai'i, what else  
21 has being considered? Why was the decision made that  
22 Hawai'i had to be it? That will also bring us back to  
23 follow the money and where the political purposes override  
24 the actual need.

25                  So in closing we, are going to keep coming

1 out. We will see you next week Tuesday. We will have  
2 friends out in Hilo and Waikoloa and we're going to  
3 continue to resist this thing. The best thing we can  
4 do -- I don't need apology.

5 I don't need compensation. The best  
6 compensation is just stop this and start cleaning up the  
7 land. Thank you. (Loud applause)

8 MR. CHANG: Thank you very much. We do  
9 need to take a technology timeout. It's only for about  
10 two, three minutes. We suggest you kind of take an  
11 in-place timeout.

12 MS. LEE: Our next three speakers are  
13 Coochie Cayan, Gail Hunter and Heidi Guth?

14 MS. PHYLLIS COOCHIE CAYAN: Aloha kakou.

15 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

16 MS. PHYLLIS COOCHIE CAYAN: My name is  
17 Phyllis Coochie Cayan. I'm a concerned taxpayer,  
18 overwhelmed voter as well as community activist working on  
19 land issues including, but not limited to protection of  
20 sacred sites, burial sites for na iwi o na kupuna, proper  
21 land use and management with native Hawaiians, state and  
22 federal agencies as well as other native American and  
23 indigenous peoples.

24 I'm in opposition to your proposal to  
25 expand land use in our islands for more military

1 operations at the expense and diminishment of our peoples'  
2 lives and at the expense and diminishment of our Hawaiian  
3 traditions and culture.

4 I'm also requesting that you extend the  
5 comment period at least another 45 days. Because for the  
6 average working person, 45 days is insufficient to  
7 decipher your Draft EIS.

8 There's different levels of issues going on  
9 here. And I'm just going to address one that's kind like  
10 about quality of life.

11 I'm going to quote His Holiness the Dalai  
12 Lama: "Because we all share this planet Earth, we have to  
13 learn to live in harmony and peace with each other and  
14 with nature.

15 "That is not just a dream, but a necessity.  
16 We are dependent on each other in so many ways that we can  
17 no longer live in isolated communities and ignore what is  
18 happening outside those communities." Unquote.

19 Our existence on the Earth is all about  
20 relationships. Native people's relationships through the  
21 United States is one of ongoing genocide, the use of power  
22 to extinguish another people's, another culture, other  
23 lands for your war machines.

24 The Army's relationship to Hawaiian lands  
25 is one of destruction despite your good environmental

1 stewardship in certain areas.

2                   I say that tongue in cheek. Because in  
3 your western thoughts you keep separating the people from  
4 the land. The land is part of us.

5                   If you look around you, here on the Waianae  
6 Coast is the largest population of native Hawaiians in the  
7 world who in their own homeland have the poorest health,  
8 the least opportunity for higher education, better paying  
9 jobs, the least chance of owning `aina, land for a family  
10 home.

11                   The list goes on and on. Everybody's who  
12 spoke about the problems, social, economic, land,  
13 environment, you've heard it, you've seen it. This has  
14 been going on for decades. And it has not improved since  
15 the illegal taking of the Hawaiian government lands.

16                   This is our island homes. Our roots, our  
17 genealogy are out here in Hawai'i. Most of you will  
18 return to other places and perhaps never live with the  
19 long-term impacts of your proposed military operations and  
20 the ongoing desecration.

21                   You and your descendants will not  
22 experience the unsafe environment, drink the unclean  
23 water, breathe the unseen pollutants in the air and swim  
24 in a polluted ocean.

25                   There are the health studies which

1 Dr. Dodge, which Kyle and others have mentioned. And  
2 there are health studies that show a distinct parallel  
3 that Hawaiians, native Hawaiians' good health in the `aina  
4 are directly related because our culture is land-based.  
5 The condition of our lands reflect the physical, mental  
6 and spiritual condition of our people.

7                   You must stop destroying our `aina and  
8 begin working to restore the lands for the good of the  
9 next seven generations.

10                   Yes, there's opala on our streets, but it  
11 ain't all of the people who live here. We know people  
12 come down here and dump.

13                   So last question, I just thought about it  
14 while everybody was talking. Is the Stryker Brigade  
15 amphibious in the middle of the Pacific Ocean? Thank you.  
16 (Applause).

17                   MS. LEE: Thank you. Somebody asked me  
18 about how many people were signed up. At this rate we  
19 have 15 more, just so you know. Is Gail Hunter here?

20                   MS. GAIL HUNTER: Aloha. My name is Gail  
21 Hunter. I'm a wife, a mom, a nurse, a planter. I spend  
22 every day in Makua. I took all these really good notes as  
23 I was listening to everybody. I decided I'm not going to  
24 bring any of that up.

25                   What I really want you guys to understand,

1 every day when I go to Makua this is what I pick up. This  
2 is yours. This is not mine. (Depositing various opala on  
3 table in front of Colonel Anderson.)

4                   I want you to take it home and dump it in  
5 the middle of your living room. Let your three year-old  
6 pick that crap up and put it in their mouth and don't get  
7 pissed off. Understand? Don't get angry about it. Don't  
8 get an attitude about it. You understand? I take my  
9 boys diving at Makua. I plant in Makua. I am sick of  
10 this. You lie to the kupuna of this community.

11                   How dare you. How dare you come back here  
12 again and ask for more land and more understanding. How  
13 dare you. I would be ashamed. And if I wasn't sick I  
14 would kick your ass, swear to God.

15                   MS. LEE: I'm going to call a break.

16                   MS. GAIL HUNTER: No, I'm sorry. I have to  
17 get this off my chest. How dare you. How dare you. You  
18 cannot take care of the veterans you have made already.  
19 How many veterans are there in this community that are not  
20 eligible for care?

21                   How many? Too many. I'm tired of it. And  
22 you should be tired of it too. With your eagles on your  
23 damn shoulders you will never have a problem getting care.  
24 It's the corporals and the sergeants and the first  
25 lieutenants. They never get the care. They get

1 forgotten.

2                   This is my home. How dare you. How dare  
3 you put this crap in my ground where I grow food to feed  
4 my children? How dare you tell me you can control a fire.  
5 How dare you. I was in Makua that day. I watched it  
6 burn.

7                   How dare you. I cannot write my thoughts  
8 on papers anymore because I'm so disgusted with you. I  
9 don't know who to turn to anymore. I don't know what to  
10 say.

11                   You understand two days my son and I picked  
12 up that from outside your magic defense line. It doesn't  
13 go in the -- doesn't cross that road. I thought how  
14 stupid do they think that we are? How horrible do they  
15 thing that we're so ignorant. How sad.

16                   MS. LEE: I'm going to call a break so we  
17 can clean up here. (Applause)

18                   (Break from 9:20-9:27. Proceedings  
19 continuing on following page.)

20                   --o00o--

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1 MS. LEE: Our next speaker is Heidi Guth.

2 MS. HEIDI GUTH: Good evening. I'm Heidi Guth and  
3 I'm an environmental attorney with the Office of Hawaiian  
4 Affairs. And while we will be submitting rather extensive  
5 written comments in the near future, this particular  
6 testimony is going to focus on the allowed adequate public  
7 participation in this process.

8 Currently, the public comment period is set to end on  
9 November 19th of this year. We would request an extension  
10 actually of a total of 120 days because NEPA, the National  
11 Environmental Policy Act, does not simply require public  
12 participation. It requires adequate public participation,  
13 and 45 days does not allow for that.

14 Because the draft EIS is approximately 1500 pages  
15 long and events 1500 pages of that, 45 days is not enough  
16 time for adequate perusal, absorption, and criticism of the  
17 information contained in these pages. This draft EIS is at  
18 least three times the average length of a draft or final  
19 EIS, therefore, OHA requests an extension of 120 days,  
20 which would be equivalent to three times the minimum  
21 required or actually, it's a little less than three times  
22 the minimum required, 45 days for input.

23 The Army's regulation, AR 202, implements NEPA for  
24 the Army. Basically, what it does is it reiterates all the  
25 codes of Federal Regulations that implements NEPA for the



1 rest of the Federal Government. The Army regulation does  
2 not provide a maximum time limit for public input. It does  
3 include a minimum time, and that is the 45 days.

4 It also suggests a maximum page length for  
5 complicated issues. The maximum page length for a regular  
6 issue is about 150 pages. The maximum page length, just  
7 generally given out as a guideline, is 300 pages. So this  
8 is five times the length of what they are guesstimating a  
9 final EIS will be, so OHA is only requesting three times  
10 the length of time for public input, instead of perhaps the  
11 five times that might be required.

12 Public review of the draft EIS is supposed to create  
13 a better document in the form of the final EIS. The public  
14 needs more time to provide the Army with such informed  
15 input, because this document requires much improvement as  
16 has been seen from comments this evening.

17 The Army regulation allows for time limits to be  
18 changed, and in so doing, requests consideration of some of  
19 these factors: The potential for environmental harm, the  
20 size of the proposed action, the number of persons and the  
21 agencies affected, the degree to which relevant information  
22 is known, and if not known, the time required for obtaining  
23 it, and the degree to which the action is controversial.

24 The size and extent of the transformation project,  
25 the Stryker Brigade, causes the potential for enormous

1 environmental harm. It affects, really, the entire State  
2 of Hawaii. It requires much more extensive research into  
3 alternative proposals, mitigating measures, and cumulative  
4 cultural and environmental impacts on Oahu and Hawaii. It  
5 is very increasingly controversial as more people become  
6 aware of the content and the extent of the proposed  
7 actions.

8         The fact that there's an inadequate range of  
9 alternatives presented should be a concern because it is  
10 one of the three major sources of successful litigation  
11 against EISs. Congress designed in the requisite  
12 alternative section to provide a clear choice among options  
13 to the public and the decision makers. Only three  
14 alternatives, one being the Army's preferred alternative,  
15 the other being the no action alternative, which is  
16 required by the government, by NEPA, and the third being  
17 only the land acquisition on Oahu. With all of the Army's  
18 proposed transformation activities maintained and moved to  
19 the Big Island is not an adequate representation of the  
20 possible range of alternatives according to the U.S.  
21 Supreme Court and various other federal courts.

22         The Army must not prefer that its preferred  
23 alternative will be the chosen alternative. It cannot  
24 commit funds to that alternative until the requisite  
25 decision has been approved, which can only happen after the

1 final EIS has been approved, and it cannot stack the deck  
2 against any other possible alternatives. The NEPA process  
3 is a decision-making process, not a decision-made process.

4 The draft EIS lists a number of possible mitigations.  
5 The Army should know by now what it will be able to do.  
6 Under regulations it states that the EIS should include  
7 planned mitigation measures, not possible ones, otherwise  
8 the public will not be a true part of the decision-making  
9 process as mandated by Congress because the public may not  
10 be commenting upon actual plans. The current wording  
11 implies that the Army effects and portrays whatever  
12 mitigation measures, if any, it wishes in its record of  
13 decision.

14 Therefore, because of the inadequacy of the draft  
15 EIS, the length and density of the draft EIS, the extent of  
16 impact of the proposed Army transformation process, the  
17 level of controversy and concern arising from this  
18 proposal, the Congressional intent of the NEPA process  
19 itself, OHA requests that the public comment period be  
20 extended to at least 120 days.

21 This extension would be a good faith effort on the  
22 part of the Army to support public efforts to provide  
23 quality, useful input to the Department of the Army  
24 decision-making process. Thank you.

25 (Applause)

1 MS. LEE: I know I said Ikaika was next, but I was  
2 wondering if you wouldn't mind turning the mic over to  
3 Walter Kamana to be our next speaker?

4 MR. IKAIKA HUSSEY: That's fine.

5 MS. LEE: Thank you.

6 MR. WALTER KAMANA: I am a Hawaiian. My name is  
7 Walter Kamana. The last I seen myself when I came up from  
8 my mother, we are Hawaiian. If anything has been changed  
9 by me, it might be my language of speaking.

10 Tonight I seen something that I never like to see.  
11 Because, yes, we are a group fighting against the military,  
12 but we supposed to be harmless and not taking violence into  
13 our hands. Tonight I seen two things. This guy we  
14 talking, he was by the revolution that had stopped him from  
15 talking.

16 Everybody is a free speech in here. Everybody have  
17 their own opinion. Tonight I see another one. Took these  
18 things and went to the Colonel and whatever, and throw them  
19 there. You think that's fair for a speaker to understand  
20 this? It's not. So how the incoming and the outgoing of  
21 the feelings of us trying to fight for something that we  
22 like and cannot get. Yeah?

23 So it going to turn us kapakahi. It's going to take  
24 us thinking, should we be that way or should we not be that  
25 way? We are only humans. We're not one monster, but what

1 they like bring, we just plain humans trying to get out  
2 'olelo across both sides. Trying to keep peace and harmony  
3 among each side so we can come to a point one day and say  
4 hey, braddah, we had shared this together and we had win  
5 'em. You come the loser. I come the winner.

6 But, no, we come up violent. It's kind of hurting.  
7 Without an understanding of the military, without the  
8 understanding of the Hawaiian people, all the result of the  
9 Hawaiian people, the culture wise, yes. Before in here, in  
10 Waianae, they didn't know what was about culture. It took  
11 a Kapuna like me to bring in these things to show them that  
12 they have a right to be fought in the right way, not to  
13 make discussion and angerness to throw, yeah.

14 This is a two-side debate. Remember, in the military  
15 we also have local boys serving. We also have them inside  
16 there. Yeah?

17 So what I'm trying to say is do not turn the apple  
18 rotten on one side. Keep 'em ripe, but keep 'em safe.  
19 Because we also have families that fights in the war. We  
20 also have families that we like protect. So we got to  
21 bring harmony, peace and everything together in one.

22 So that's all I got to say. Sorry, things like this  
23 wen happen, and I give my 'olelo towards you whether you  
24 good or bad, yeah? But sorry these things happen. As a  
25 Kapuna, I very shame to see these things happen, yeah? I

1 have no right talking that way, but I have a right talking  
2 that way because I am a Kapuna, yeah?

3 Before nobody understand what was Hawaii stands for.  
4 What was all this organization stands for, good or bad, go  
5 learn the heart of the Hawaiians. Go learn the history of  
6 the Hawaiians to bring the peace, but we also Hawaiians got  
7 to correct ourselves sometimes. We fight among each other.  
8 Sometimes we got to get together and think. Our generation  
9 following truth, or our generation not following truth. We  
10 fight among ourselves, so I ask you. Thank you for  
11 listening.

12 (Applause)

13 MS. LEE: Ikaika.

14 MR. IKAIKA HUSSEY: Hello. Aloha mai kakou. Aloha  
15 ne kai aina mamoo. My name is Ikaika Hussey. My family is  
16 from Waimea on the Big Island of Hawaii, and I grew up in  
17 Kaneohe, which is also the site of a tremendous military  
18 installation, a lot of military training. It's a place  
19 where, you know, beautiful bay, beautiful mountains, and  
20 yet at night, particularly in the evenings, the bay  
21 becomes -- it becomes like a war game place. It changes --  
22 it's almost like it changes its name. It's no longer  
23 Kaneohe. It takes on some kind of fictional name within  
24 the imagination of the service persons involved, and it  
25 becomes some other place. It becomes a place in which --

1 in which military games are played out.

2 It is our land though. It is our home land. It's a  
3 place where my family lives. It's a place where we will  
4 live for a long time, and that's one thing I wanted to  
5 bring out in this EIS.

6 The words free speech were heard -- were uttered  
7 earlier in which we heard, and I want to comment on the  
8 words "free speech," and that it's actually very little  
9 freedom involved. In fact, every word is uttered under  
10 duress, particularly when individuals are being arrested  
11 for trying to speak, when the very language that kanaka  
12 maolis are speaking in this situation is a language of  
13 colonization.

14 It's particularly, and I think this is a hard thing,  
15 I think, to understand for people who don't -- it's just a  
16 hard thing to understand, I think, is what it is like to  
17 grow up around -- kind of inside a military installation  
18 when you're not military yourself when it's not your choice  
19 to be a part of that landscape.

20 You know, we talk of cultural landscapes, the  
21 dominating landscape in Hawaii is a military landscape. A  
22 good example is Waianae, and I know I'm not from Waianae,  
23 so I can't speak as a person of Waianae, so kala mai if I  
24 say anything that's incorrect, but you either have mauka  
25 areas, which are private land here, you know, we have

1 resorts which occupy the mauka areas, or you have military,  
2 precluding any kind of citizen, civilian, kanaka maoli,  
3 regular person access, okay, and that's just to go hiking  
4 let alone if you want to, you know, get stuff to make a  
5 house or food, you know.

6 Also, you know, you have Farrington Highway which  
7 runs right across the beach, which makes it difficult to go  
8 swimming. It's difficult to take a bath. It's difficult  
9 to catch fish, okay? That's what it's like to live in  
10 Hawaii. And it's easy if you stay inside a resort. It's  
11 easy if you go to Waikiki and all you want is the tourist  
12 experience, but to actually be a Hawaiian in Hawaii is to  
13 live under a constant state of duress, a constant threat of  
14 fear that if you want to go to Pu'uuloa, which is now called  
15 Pearl Harbor, if you want to go to Mokapu, which is now the  
16 Marine Corps Air Station, I guess they changed their name,  
17 that there's a person standing at the gate who has  
18 firearms.

19 And you, in your car, you walking, you on your bike,  
20 do not -- it's a constant state of threat and what it does  
21 to a Hawaiian person, what it does to a kanaka maoli is it  
22 makes us either very, very upset or very, very docile. We  
23 start to get really nice and we try -- you know, we kind of  
24 kaukau a little bit. We give up space in the lane to let  
25 the Strykers drive by, okay? So that's just kind of to



1 give you the psychology of what it means to be living in a  
2 military colony like this.

3 The EIS that we have in front of us, thousands of  
4 pages of the Environmental Impact Statement, it's a big  
5 document. I want to focus on the name, it's an  
6 Environmental Impact Statement, a draft EIS, but it's not a  
7 human impact statement. It takes into consideration the  
8 water, the land, but from a Hawaiian perspective, you can't  
9 separate land from people, people from land.

10 I'm going to tell you a brief story to illustrate  
11 what I'm trying to get to. In 1848 there was a revolution  
12 in Hawaii, that was called the Mahele. The Mahele led to  
13 the vast privatization and ex-appropriation of lands from  
14 indigenous kanaka maoli, and not Ali'i. Ali'i got a lot of  
15 land. Maka'ainana, however, lost a lot of land, a great  
16 percentage.

17 What's interesting, and the thing that strikes me as  
18 very constructive about what we're doing here today is that  
19 shortly after 1848, you have the first instances of  
20 wide-scale alcoholism, wide-scale drug abuse, you have  
21 masonic movements springing up so that regular people, what  
22 we would now today call working class laborers, it's those  
23 people who were trying to deal with the situation they live  
24 in, trying to deal with the world in which they no longer  
25 had freedom, they no longer had all kinds of rights. They

1    couldn't go mauka.  They couldn't go makai.  You know, land  
2    was taken away from them.

3           They were taken away from themselves because so much  
4    of what it means to be Hawaiian is the connection with this  
5    place, and so one question that I do have which pertains  
6    directly to the EIS is what is the quantity of money --  
7    what is the value of all of the drug rehab that's going to  
8    have to take place?  What's the value in dollars, the  
9    opportunity costs, the cost to the people of the alcoholism  
10   that will increase, more than what we already have now,  
11   because of the additional 25,000 acres that will be taken  
12   away from Hawaiian people, from people in Hawaii, okay?  
13   Those are some questions that I have.

14           What's fascinating to me, as a person who likes to  
15   read history, is that we're still here.  That I can stand  
16   here and it's not because I have rights.  It's not because  
17   I have freedoms of speech.  The reason why I'm here is  
18   because my ancestors fought to have me here.  They had to  
19   fend off, they had to ward off people who tried to take  
20   their lives from them.  They had to ward off people who  
21   tried to take their land from them, who tried to take their  
22   water from them so they couldn't plant kalo or even drink  
23   water, okay.

24           I'm not here because of rights that were written down  
25   somewhere.  I'm here because of struggle.  I'm here because

1 of conflict. I'm here because of strength, of people who  
2 have names and they stand behind me, and I'm only here  
3 because of them. We are only here because of them.

4 If we are serious about loving Hawaii, if we want to  
5 make sure that we will stand here and that our generations  
6 to come will stand here, we really need to reconsider the  
7 human impact on Hawaii, the human impact on the rest of the  
8 world.

9 This is an interesting thing. In the past week, DMZ  
10 Hawaii Aloha Aina has received several letters, messages of  
11 solidarity from people all around the world. Just on my  
12 computer I have messages from Italy, Belgium, and Thailand,  
13 people expressing solidarity that they know that this is  
14 not just not in my backyard. It's not that I don't want  
15 you to build, you know -- I don't -- it's not just that I  
16 don't want you to take 25,000 of my acres. I don't want  
17 you to take this land from anywhere.

18 I want you to reconsider your foreign policy, the  
19 foreign policy that rationalizes this militarization, the  
20 overdeployment of United States troops in 156 out of 190  
21 countries. There's barely two dozen countries that don't  
22 have United States military, okay? So that's my message.  
23 Thank you very much.

24 (Applause)

25 MS. LEE: Imiola Young.

1           MR. IMIOLA YOUNG: Ho'onau kealoha e na mamoo me ka  
2 'olu 'ike ola. It's good to see all the aunties and uncles  
3 from the community from the Waianae coast, people I haven't  
4 seen for a long time, and as I said in my greeting, na mamoo  
5 me ka 'olu 'ike ola. Although we may take stands -- we may  
6 have different stands and different opinions tonight, we're  
7 all birds with feathers.

8           And I'm not from Waianae. I've been out here over  
9 twenty years. I was actually born and raised in Kapahulu,  
10 but I grew up at the edge of the huge lo'i in Waikiki, and  
11 those of you who have known me for twenty years out here in  
12 the coast, so you know I'm a very niele person, and so I  
13 wanted to find out about taro, so I came out here to  
14 Waianae to plant taro. I used to go boogie -- piper board  
15 surfing down Queen Surf, and I said, this is the ocean?

16           So being a niele person, I came out to Waianae and  
17 did some opelu fishing. So, in a sense, I've been like an  
18 ahupua'a apprentice for over 20 years trying to learn what  
19 the real Hawaii was, and unfortunately, in the school  
20 system we did not learn a real Hawaii. I was really denied  
21 the -- and I want to thank -- take this occasion to thank a  
22 lot of the Kapuna from this community for being my teachers  
23 and teaching me a lot of the real Hawaii.

24           I have a question, and I'd like to ask this question  
25 of all of you. It's why? That nasty question we always

1 hear all the time, why? Why? Why? Why? If the Hawaiian  
2 people were the most literate nation in the world back in  
3 the 1840s, 1860s, what happened?

4 I've been working in the school system for the last  
5 twenty years in Waianae working with the children from  
6 Waianae from grades K through 12, and I don't have to  
7 remind you, every time we look at the newspaper, it's  
8 pretty dismal. You know, they're always putting down the  
9 Hawaiian people because of low reading scores, low this,  
10 all kind of scores are low or lowest in the world, if not  
11 the nation.

12 It's really, really kind of sad, but why? Does  
13 anybody have an answer? Marion has. Okay. I'm sure we  
14 all have our answers to it, and I'd like to share some of  
15 my answers tonight being in the school system for a couple  
16 decades.

17 And I would -- I would put the -- one of the biggest  
18 problems, the presence of the military in Hawaii and in the  
19 next few minutes I'll try to show you why. My conclusion  
20 after being in the school system for over 20 years why I  
21 think the military is one of the biggest reasons for the  
22 low scores of our children in the -- especially on the  
23 Waianae coast.

24 I think Americans are beginning to grow up. I think  
25 America is beginning to learn things about life, and

1 September 11th, unfortunately, was one of those turning  
2 points where Americans learned pain. Some psychologists  
3 use the term PTSD, Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome, and if  
4 you look at all the magazines from military veterans  
5 magazines to business magazines, they talk about this thing  
6 called PTSD, where if somebody -- a big trauma, a big  
7 tragedy in the family or the nation, in this case, people  
8 have developed a tremendous anger because of what was done  
9 by outsiders on September 11th.

10 Well, for America, it just happened, but for the  
11 Hawaiian people it happened a hundred years ago during the  
12 first sneak attack in Hawaii. A lot of us see Pearl Harbor  
13 as the first sneak attack in 1941, but 1893, to many  
14 Hawaiians, was the first sneak attack, and the trauma, the  
15 anger, the school, we have to deal with the anger of the  
16 students; anger on a subconscious, unconscious level, and  
17 when you're angry, it's a little hard to learn. It's a  
18 little hard to read, and it's definitely a factor.

19 We need more discussion in the community. We need  
20 more professional people to look at it. We need the  
21 intelligent minds of the military to work on that aspect.  
22 That has a definite environmental factor.

23 The other thing is that if you study -- because  
24 Hawaiians have a different deep culture, and what is the  
25 deep culture? Well, if you have a 2000-year-old culture

1   like Hawaii is, maybe that's a conservative estimate, maybe  
2   it's a 5,000-, 10,000-year-old culture, but it's an ancient  
3   culture. You've got to have many deep aspects to it. One  
4   aspect is, as we all know, is the ohana, and when you --  
5   when you come into a community and you take Lualualei,  
6   which some government documents say is the best soil on the  
7   entire island, when you take away the main highway over the  
8   mountain range at Kolekole where people daily use to carry  
9   the kalo and fish and it was the main part of the ancient  
10   economy of Hawaii, you take that away, you take away Makua,  
11   you're going to impact the family.

12           In the old days for hundreds of years, there was no  
13   such thing as unemployment because ohana functioned as a  
14   unit. Now, if ohana, as we all know, those of us from the  
15   community, those of us who -- and because we're all birds  
16   with feathers, you know, we're all human beings, many of us  
17   here -- whether we'll admit it or not, many of us learn  
18   about the Hawaiian culture, many of us respect the Hawaiian  
19   culture, and I'm sure many of us will admit that the ohana  
20   is very important and that the ohana is the basic unit of  
21   education. The ohana is -- the family is the basic unit of  
22   teaching, and if you're going to take -- if you're going to  
23   hurt the bread winners, if you're going to hurt the  
24   fishing, the traditional economy, you're definitely going  
25   to affect the learning, the education of the children.

1           That's basically what I have to say, and just one  
2 more thing, is that the -- I was in Vietnam. I got  
3 drafted. I was there in 1968. I was a medical adviser and  
4 I was also in the Peace Corps, so I've seen a little bit of  
5 both sides, and I actually met some humane people in the  
6 U.S. Army, in the U.S. Military. What I'm saying is that  
7 I'm not against the military, because when the United  
8 States admits it's injustice and leaves Hawaii, which I  
9 believe will be very soon, we will need to defend  
10 ourselves, and I can see some of you in uniform, some of  
11 you without uniform, joining us, sharing your expertise  
12 with us because we need a military, but we don't need an  
13 offensive military that goes all over the world and  
14 ho'ohemo and, you know, creates hewa overseas. We need a  
15 defensive military that will defend our land, and I think  
16 if you look at Hawaiian history, Hawaiians know how to  
17 defend their land and the woman -- the women in particular  
18 are very powerful in Hawaiian society, very powerful  
19 warriors.

20           And -- so the military -- use of military enforcement  
21 is not defending us. Hawaiians had the freedom -- before  
22 the U.S. Military came, Hawaiians had freedom to fish the  
23 ocean, to speak their language, to -- because of the kapu  
24 system, there was full freedom of a full stomach, full  
25 freedom to catch the opelu, to plant, to have the water



1 because of the very intricate kapu system.

2           So, I'm saying that the U.S. Military is defending a  
3 certain deep culture. It's not defending the aloha aina  
4 deep culture. The aloha aina deep culture -- actually, the  
5 entire world lived in aloha aina once upon a time.  
6 Everybody farmed. Everybody fished. But, of course,  
7 something happened 4 or 500 years ago. The bankers, the  
8 money people started getting very, very powerful, and you  
9 saw that part of the -- William Aila and Kyle were holding  
10 up, that poster, that's what the U.S. Military is  
11 defending, that certain bunch of people who need that  
12 freedom. That's the freedom the military is defending, the  
13 freedom to make as much bucks as you can, but somebody  
14 suffers, and Hawaiians have suffered for too long.

15           So you're defending that culture of domination.  
16 You're defending that culture of individualism, which is  
17 not the Hawaiian culture as I know it. Hawaiian culture is  
18 more 'olu'olu aloha, you know, it's the direct opposite,  
19 and this culture because it's an older culture and a more  
20 spiritual culture, is going to survive, and I know many of  
21 you support that culture, although unfortunately, in a free  
22 country, you have to support it secretly, but thank you.

23           MS. LEE: I'm going to suggest that we take a  
24 ten-minute stretch. It's going on three hours. Ten  
25 minutes and we'll call you back and resume with Mr. Kit or

1 Ms. Kit Glover.

2 (A break was taken at 9:50 p.m. to 10:05 p.m.)

3 MS. AMARAL: It's about five after ten now. I had  
4 the opportunity to be a part of the scoping hearings that  
5 took place last year that were held at public schools, and  
6 right around this time, ten o'clock, no matter how many  
7 people were in line to speak, by the way, the janitors  
8 would start closing the windows and shutting the benches on  
9 the tables, and whether we were ready or not, the janitors  
10 made it clear, we were leaving and that was the end. And  
11 we got good scoldings for that. We got good scoldings for  
12 that.

13 So, some people have asked the question, why are we  
14 in these private facilities? In part, it was to try to  
15 accommodate as many speakers as we could, not have windows  
16 closed and benches closed on us, to stay as long as we  
17 needed to stay. I hear, however, those of you who have  
18 come up to us in the breaks saying can we get back to  
19 talking about the rules and remind people that we've asked  
20 that you try to limit your speaking to five minutes. I  
21 remind you all, of course, there's nothing I can do to  
22 force a speaker to stay in five minutes. We ask your  
23 cooperation. We ask you to help us out and stick to five  
24 minutes.

25 I've counted and we've got 12 people left. If

1 everyone speaks just ten minutes, then we're here for at  
2 least two more hours. If they speak for five minutes, then  
3 that makes life a little easier for us.

4 Okay. The next three speakers, we've got Kit Glover,  
5 Doreen, I think it's Doreen Redford, and Lisa Richardson.  
6 Kit. Aloha.

7 MS. KIT GLOVER: An EIS, the way I look at it, stands  
8 for excuses for intentional sabotage. Already the military  
9 has control of approximately 24 percent of the land area of  
10 this small island. Already it has polluted the land.  
11 Those of you who have been over in Kaho'olawe probably had  
12 the same experience that I did. It brought tears and I may  
13 cry when I'm telling you about it. You're restricted only  
14 to the strict path, 10 feet off the path, there's a --  
15 there's little wires going up in the air with a little red  
16 square on it. That means buried right here is some  
17 dangerous stuff. Hasn't been cleaned up. And the military  
18 wants more land?

19 Where is our budget? If you look at the United  
20 States budget and you compare the military portion with  
21 that of other nations, you have to add up the next 25  
22 nations, including, you know, Germany and Russia and all of  
23 them, before you get the same equivalent money that the  
24 United States already is spending on military.

25 Previous speakers have already pointed out that that

1 money could be used for much more worthwhile things. I  
2 think in your hearts, even those of you who are in the  
3 military, must realize that killing other people is not  
4 right. And to -- whether we do it with Strykers or whether  
5 we do it with a rifle, it's not right.

6 If we have more land given toward the military on  
7 this island, won't it make just a larger target? Why did  
8 Pearl Harbor get attacked? If there hadn't been a military  
9 installation there, there would have been no point. The  
10 expansion of the land, in other words, I think will make it  
11 a more provocative target.

12 Someone has said that wherever there is a war, if you  
13 look, there is injustice. Why aren't we spending our  
14 budget on correcting the injustice that's in society? A  
15 previous speaker has quoted the Dali Lahma, and I will,  
16 too. "Peace is not just a dream, it is a necessity."

17 Thank you.

18 (Applause)

19 MS. AMARAL: Well done. Thank you. Doreen Redford,  
20 Lisa Richardson, followed by Kathleen Kelly.

21 MS. DOREEN REDFORD: Aloha. My name is Doreen  
22 Redford. I love this land. I'm here to say no to the  
23 Stryker and no to the military. We, the United States, are  
24 the biggest power in the world and all we do is take more,  
25 especially from folks with brown skin, women, and the

1 children. You wonder why people bomb us? We need to  
2 awaken to our only hope, and that is love for one another.  
3 Because war for peace is an illusion. You say the best  
4 defense is a good offense, and you people are offensive,  
5 and that's why we want you to leave.

6 I have read so many spiritual books about how love  
7 conquers all, you know. You guys want to conquer, why  
8 don't you use love? I've read that the biggest religion in  
9 the military is Christianity. Well, Christ didn't go  
10 around saying, you know, take your brother's land and kill  
11 him. He talked about love. How come people can't figure  
12 it -- how come people cannot get it? When are we going to  
13 get it?

14 Well, of course, this is only about power and money.  
15 It always is. Always has been. Like the guy said  
16 before -- sorry I forgot your name -- you know, we live off  
17 the land. You know, that's the way it is intended, you  
18 know. And then some guys decided to exploit, and that's --  
19 you know, the power and money equals exploitation. Over  
20 everything and everyone, but you.

21 I believe that is what breeds terrorism and anger and  
22 hate, and you don't really want to get rid of terrorists  
23 either because without them, you wouldn't be able to make  
24 your money and you wouldn't be able to have the power to  
25 take more in the name of defense. If you're to be truly

1 courageous and good in your hearts, expand yourselves to be  
2 able to love, with a capital L, those around you, and only  
3 then will things turn around and get better. Only then.  
4 Otherwise, we will just keep on building our hell and  
5 passing it on to our children. Please, let's not do that.  
6 No more military.

7 Thank you for listening to me.

8 (Applause)

9 MS. AMARAL: Lisa Richardson followed by Kathleen  
10 Kelly, followed by Albert Silva.

11 MS. LISA RICHARDSON: Hi. I want to talk a little  
12 bit about systems theory, which basically tries to point  
13 out connections that people may not see.

14 I work with native Hawaiian women, military wives,  
15 people from the Mainland. I'm a domestic violence social  
16 worker, and I also have worked with the perpetrators of  
17 domestic violence, and one of the things that we try to  
18 focus on when we're working with perpetrators is the  
19 importance of empathy and accountability. And sometimes  
20 when I would do the men's groups, which I no longer do, I  
21 would feel like a big hypocrite. Because while we're  
22 teaching people who are perpetrating and abusing their  
23 partners to be accountable and to have empathy, I am part  
24 of and I represent a larger system that benefits incredibly  
25 from exploiting others, and I think there is not a mistake

1 that the -- I think it's connected out here, but it's also  
2 very close.

3 The special forces soldiers who returned from  
4 Afghanistan to the North Carolina, Fort Brag area, within a  
5 few weeks or a few months of each other killed their  
6 partners. I think two of them also killed themselves.

7 I'm concerned about you, your families, your  
8 children. I read a statement from a bunch of Vietnam  
9 Veterans that says that more veterans have killed  
10 themselves than were killed in Vietnam, not to mention the  
11 civilians that were killed in Vietnam.

12 Do you know how many civilians who were killed in  
13 Afghanistan? Do you know? Do you know how many were  
14 killed in Iraq? Do you know how many? I mean, why don't  
15 you know that? Isn't that important? Shouldn't we know?

16 We want to bring equipment over here, and we're  
17 killing innocent civilians, and why do we want like --  
18 there's a connection. And I do, I care about them and I  
19 care about you, and I care about this land, but if -- if  
20 people don't see the connection -- I mean, your leader is  
21 dishonest. He should -- I believe he's a war criminal, and  
22 I just don't -- I don't know how you rationalize this. I  
23 would like to understand better how you do.

24 (Applause)

25 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Kathleen Kelly followed by

1 Albert Silva followed by William Aila.

2 MS. KATHLEEN KELLY: Aloha. My name is Kathleen  
3 Kelly, and I want to go on the record as opposing the  
4 Stryker Brigade. I think the connection that the last  
5 speaker was talking about is the -- these huge corporations  
6 that are going to make and already make billions and  
7 billions and billions of dollars off of the military, off  
8 of our foreign policy stance, and everything connected to  
9 having a military that backs it up.

10 Just imagine how much it costs to make these weapons,  
11 these weapon systems, the computers, how much it costs to  
12 feed an Army overseas for one day. The U.S. Military has  
13 an abysmal record in causing destruction and not cleaning  
14 up after itself. Take the testing of atomic weapons as an  
15 example in the 1950s; Majuro, Bikini, the Marshalls,  
16 Johnston Island, and Guam where the workers cleaned these  
17 ships and are now sick. The U.S. Military refuses to  
18 accept responsibility. The medical care is virtually  
19 nonexistent for some of these people in those parts of the  
20 world.

21 I see patients from these parts of the world with  
22 tumors on their body, on their necks, that are huge.  
23 They're advanced tumors, so you know they're only getting  
24 to Hawaii when they're half dead. The military only cleans  
25 up when it is forced to. Will the trashing of our land be



1 any different from Stryker?

2 And I would like to talk about these hearings. I  
3 believe that this is an experiment by the U.S. Military to  
4 keep the public out. How do you keep the public out? You  
5 don't give them enough time to study the draft EIS, you  
6 have these meetings in private places and dream up some  
7 hair-brained idea about people leaving their signs outside  
8 or face arrest. The comment period must be 120 days.  
9 There must be meetings on Kauai and Maui.

10 I only believe that you're here because it's a legal  
11 requirement. I don't think you care what we say. If you  
12 can't figure out where to have a public meeting besides at  
13 private hotels and country clubs that can stay open all  
14 night, then you don't deserve the responsibility of having  
15 the Stryker Brigade here.

16 Colonel Johnson, what are going to do about those  
17 arrests? I'm sorry, Colonel Anderson. And please don't  
18 say that it's not your responsibility. What are you going  
19 to do about the arrests of the public on Monday night and  
20 last night?

21 MS. AMARAL: I think, in part, the purpose is to take  
22 public comment, and so your question will go down as  
23 comment rather than to get into a debate or a conversation.

24 MS. KATHLEEN KELLY: I think that the charges can be  
25 dropped.

1 (Applause)

2 MS. AMARAL: Albert Silva followed by William Aila  
3 followed by Leandra.

4 MR. ALBERT SILVA: Mahalo. Aloha, everyone. I have  
5 this opportunity, like everybody else had, to speak your  
6 peace or quiet up. In other words, shut your mouth. But I  
7 want to introduce myself as a lineal descendent of a  
8 Hawaiian lineage that goes back maybe, at least, 200 years.  
9 I am a first kane from these wahines that were from  
10 Waianae.

11 The history of Waianae, especially for its use as a  
12 military training place, goes back to the Hawaiian Kingdom.  
13 Waianae was considered an ideal place to train soldiers.  
14 These soldiers had that opportunity from the time of the  
15 Kingdom to sharpen up and be ready to face the enemy. My  
16 purpose here tonight is to afford you some of that history.

17 After December 7, 1941, as an example, the military  
18 started to develop training facilities here on the Waianae  
19 coast. I was just a youngster then. Now, I got a little  
20 gray on the head. Makua was selected because of its  
21 seclusion and a place where they could train combat type  
22 with -- especially soldiers. A lot of these soldiers went  
23 to them front lines and never made it back.

24 There at Pokai Bay, they built a pier to simulate  
25 landing ships, landing craft, especially. Us kids made

1 friends with the Navy guys and the Army guys. They let us  
2 aboard those landing craft boats. We went as far as Makua.  
3 We went as far as Maile and made landings. The simulation  
4 of a boat with those nets that they could repel from was a  
5 preparation for the soldiers, especially, and the Navy crew  
6 on those landing ships to prepare them for invasions of  
7 these far-off places like Okinawa and other places in the  
8 Pacific.

9       Them guys, they were all good guys. They carried out  
10 their duties to the best. I am so grateful that we had  
11 people then that were willing to stand up and be counted.

12       Waianae was just a small town. Right there at the  
13 boat harbor was a very extensive anti-aircraft training  
14 facility. They fired at sleeves. They fired at targets of  
15 all kinds, both aerial sleeves and by drone planes. And  
16 them GIs, the Navy guys especially, they handled that  
17 anti-aircraft guns to the best of their ability. I know,  
18 because they knocked down a lot of them drone planes. They  
19 shot holes in the sleeves that was towed by an aircraft, by  
20 a plane, and so many times -- thank you. And then whenever  
21 they would shoot the cable and the sleeve would fall,  
22 especially on the land, us kids would just scramble to try  
23 to get the sleeve.

24       So, Waianae has always been a place where soldiers  
25 and sailors could train and be prepared for harm's way.

1 Mahalo and aloha.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. AMARAL: William Aila followed by Leandra  
4 followed by Maile Hallums.

5 MR. WILLIAM AILA: Aloha mai kakou, everybody. Let's  
6 all wake up and get ready. It's kind of late. My name is  
7 William Aila, and I, too, live on the Waianae coast, and I,  
8 too, come from a lineage of people that have been born here  
9 for many, many generations. And I'd just like to say,  
10 tonight was a good example of how signs are not that scary  
11 after all, so maybe in the future, for the next couple of  
12 meetings, this can become a policy and we can have our  
13 signs and you can have your signs and we can have good  
14 discussion.

15 Right off the bat, 45 days is not enough to review  
16 your EIS. I don't think there's anybody in here today that  
17 can say 45 days is enough. It just is not enough. I still  
18 haven't read it, and I've gone through it, and I've got to  
19 go through it some more and more and more. Just getting  
20 through the acronyms, three pages, that in and of itself  
21 was a lot of work.

22 Also, the EIS -- the draft EIS is so complex and it's  
23 too long and it's too complicated to be reviewed in that  
24 short period of time, so I would recommend 90 -- I'm glad  
25 OHA was here and they requested 120. In retrospect, maybe

1 120 is better.

2 My biggest beef is what's not in the EIS. In the  
3 many scoping sessions that occurred about a month -- excuse  
4 me, a year and a half ago to two years ago, I myself asked  
5 several questions. The biggest question and the simplest  
6 question I thought to answer was why not just -- the 25th  
7 Infantry has it's 1st Brigade up at Fort Lewis, Washington,  
8 undergoing transformation right now, so poor little me with  
9 my common sense, trying to think about ways of saving  
10 money, because that's what government should do, my first  
11 request was why not do a survey or a study of what it would  
12 cost to move the 2nd Brigade there? Real simple. But you  
13 failed, not you personally, but this process failed to  
14 answer that question and I think I know why.

15 It's not because you didn't want to answer the  
16 question, it's probably because somebody up above you told  
17 you not to answer the question, and that in and of itself  
18 shows how this process is not an open process. For if it  
19 were an open process, we would be discussing or a part of  
20 the draft EIS would include that option or that  
21 alternative.

22 So I'll ask again -- for the record, I'll ask again,  
23 please include as an alternative the option of taking the  
24 2nd Brigade, not just for training purposes, but take it  
25 forever to Fort Lewis, Washington, because it's probably

1 cheaper to do it there. I don't think anybody can argue  
2 with that, except maybe Senator Inouye.

3 The EIS does not include -- and I asked for this many  
4 times -- an investigation of either constructing a pack  
5 range over at Schofield or the ability to have within your  
6 new multi -- your proposed new multipurpose ranges, the  
7 ability to do an infantry pack, thus relieving the need for  
8 the Army to have Makua.

9 Another real simple request. Save you money. You  
10 can do it all over there. You don't have to move your guys  
11 all the way out here. You don't have to pack them, you  
12 don't have to pay for the fuel, you don't have to pay for  
13 the helicopters. Real simple, just train them right there.  
14 Come out of the yard, go to the motor pool, pick up the  
15 stuff, right there.

16 Again, that was not addressed and I know it's not you  
17 guys. I know it's somebody above you, but once again, it  
18 proves that this process is not an open process. It's not  
19 a real process, because if it were real, you would be  
20 asking and answering my first two fundamental questions.

21 So you asked us to trust you. You asked us to  
22 believe you, but you lie because you choose not to answer  
23 those questions. You failed the NEPA process. You failed  
24 the NEPA process in not answering those two questions. You  
25 have an opportunity to gain my trust and respect back again

1 by answering those two questions in a legitimate, well  
2 thought out way and including that in the final EIS, which  
3 would then become the number one alternative, I bet,  
4 because it's cheaper and better.

5       The draft EIS also fails in its painting a rosy  
6 economic picture of how much money it's going to bring to  
7 Hawaii. It fails to address the true cost. The cost of  
8 the poisons that's going to be added to the land. The cost  
9 of the health problems that are going to occur from us  
10 down-winders, us guys who live in Lualualei who see the  
11 smoke come over, not only from the military, but from Del  
12 Monte, from Dole, from the Kahi Power Plant when the winds  
13 blow southwest, like they did for the last six days, and  
14 behind the smoke from the Kahi Power Plant is the smoke  
15 from Campbell Industrial Park, and the EIS doesn't include  
16 a cumulative impact of all of these things, because you  
17 know why? You control the question. He who controls the  
18 question, controls the answer. Once again, pointing out  
19 that this is not a fair and open process. If it were, you  
20 would be answering those questions.

21       The very first question that I asked at each one of  
22 the scoping sessions was show me the treaty of annexation  
23 that exists between the United States and the Kingdom of  
24 Hawaii which allows you to claim the land. And I asked  
25 that question knowing the answer. There is no treaty of

1 annexation. It never occurred. The United States  
2 passed -- United States House passed -- and I want to give  
3 some of the guys in the audience a history lesson. They  
4 passed what is called the Newlands Resolution, and the  
5 Newlands Resolution was a domestic act. It only had  
6 jurisdiction within the boundaries of the United States at  
7 the time, which did not include the Kingdom of Hawaii.

8         So by your claiming jurisdiction of the land, you  
9 violate the United States Constitution, and until such time  
10 that any of you guys, Tetra Tech involved, included,  
11 anybody in this audience, anybody in the State of Hawaii,  
12 which is not the State of Hawaii, because if you follow  
13 everything that occurs from the failure of annexation,  
14 anything that falls from the poisoned tree is poisoned  
15 fruit, and therefore, doesn't exist.

16         Anybody out there, please show me this treaty of  
17 annexation. I've asked for it for many, many years. It  
18 doesn't exist, and I'll tell you why it doesn't exist  
19 because 30,000 plus Hawaiians signed two petitions that  
20 went to the United States; 30,000 Hawaiians and  
21 non-Hawaiians. There were non-Hawaiian names on that  
22 petition that said, no. No thank you, Mr. President  
23 McKinley. No thank you, members of the United States  
24 Senate. No thank you. We don't want to be a part of you.  
25 And that's the 'eha that you feel today.



1           And you guys in the uniform didn't do it, but the  
2   guys that preceded you, your genealogy, the military  
3   genealogy that precedes you, participated actively and one  
4   of these days, I tell you, the people that we send to the  
5   museums and the people that we send to the United States  
6   archives are going to find the secret document that an  
7   Admiral named Brown gave to Captain Wiltsey, who was the  
8   guy who ordered the marines ashore that day, because this  
9   document exists. It's referred to in other documents.  
10   It's a secret coded document, which we know will prove that  
11   the United States not only had complacency, the United  
12   States intended for the evil of annexation to occur and the  
13   revolution to occur.

14           Now, you want to fix things, bring that stuff out,  
15   let's recognize it, and let's recognize that a big  
16   injustice was done and then let's work to heal because I  
17   heard a lot of talk about, let's heal. Let's stop the  
18   lies. Let's stop the lies about annexation. Show us the  
19   document, admit that the people that went before you  
20   weren't as honest as maybe some of you are, and then we can  
21   move on. Until we get to that point, it's going to be very  
22   hard to move on. You can continue to claim jurisdiction,  
23   but you know what, my mana'o, you no more jurisdiction,  
24   'kay? Only because you got the bigger guns.

25           I tell you right now, if Hawaiians had the bigger

1 guns, we would probably be at war right now. I want you to  
2 understand that, because that's the hurt that the wahine  
3 that put the stuff on your desk felt. She may not have  
4 presented it in the most optimum way, but what she  
5 presented -- and I hope you can look past how it was  
6 presented, what she presented was the cumulative impacts of  
7 several decades of military use of Hawaiian lands. Those  
8 shells, those pieces of metal that have escaped the  
9 military installation and is now on the beach is proof of  
10 the cumulative impacts that the U.S. Army, the U.S.  
11 Marines, and whoever else trained at Makua had.

12 We're not talking theoretical like now in the EIS.  
13 That was proof. That was solid proof. I apologize for how  
14 she presented it to you. That was inappropriate. A better  
15 way to do it would have been to just leave the whole bag  
16 right there and you would have had it in your hand, you  
17 would have seen it, you would have touched it, you would  
18 have smelt it, you would have felt it, but you know what,  
19 that's what all of our parents and some of our grandparents  
20 have had to live with.

21 So, please, take that message, not the fact that she  
22 presented it to you in an inappropriate way, but take the  
23 message that this is proof of the cumulative impacts and  
24 that we are impacted by those things. My grandson, when he  
25 goes to the beach, her son, when he goes to the beach, he's

1 impacted. He can step on it. He can get cut. He's  
2 impacted.

3       The DEIS fails to address adequately pollution in the  
4 social justice issues. We talk real dryly about 25 percent  
5 more ammunitions being exploded in the additional training  
6 that's going to occur. What does that mean? What does it  
7 really mean? It doesn't tell us how much is going into the  
8 soil to add to whatever is already there, to interact with  
9 what's already there. It doesn't say anything about that.  
10 It doesn't say -- in the analysis, it doesn't say that  
11 Hawaiians spend more time in the dirt, more time planting,  
12 more time eating fish, and that those levels of exposure  
13 for somebody maybe in Kansas are not the appropriate levels  
14 of exposure to be basing your projections on because we do  
15 things differently in Hawaii. Those of you in the military  
16 who have been here for more than about six months begin to  
17 understand that. We do things differently in Hawaii.

18       We don't have winters where we hide in our houses.  
19 We're outside all year long. Outside breathing. Outside  
20 touching, and that adds impact to your analysis if you  
21 don't take that into consideration. In fact, that is part  
22 of the social justice analysis that has to occur, but from  
23 what I saw, has never been taken into account, okay? So we  
24 need to go back and take a look at those numbers as far as  
25 concentrations -- acceptable concentrations.

1           The draft EIS does not include that cumulative impact  
2   that I talked about from all the pollution that comes over  
3   the mountain that's not solely yours. That comes from Dole  
4   and Del Monte and Kahi and the Campbell Industrial Park,  
5   and the industrial landfill that we have in Nanakuli and  
6   the other industrial landfill that's being proposed for  
7   Maile. It doesn't take into account all of that stuff that  
8   is airborne that we get to breathe, all for the economic  
9   benefit of everybody that lives on the other side of that  
10  mountain. It's a very important point.

11          The draft EIS tries in a very dry and a very  
12  scientific way of looking at the cultural impacts by  
13  looking at the impacts on cultural sites, but fails to  
14  recognize the cultural sites are not just piles of rocks.  
15  The cultural sites are the springs and the wells because  
16  all wells started off as springs. The water had to be  
17  there first before somebody could dig it up and make it a  
18  well. And if anybody in here wants to know how sacred  
19  water is, try going a week without drinking it and then  
20  you'll understand how sacred water is.

21          I see nothing in the draft EIS that talks about  
22  protecting the soil, the springs, and the wells from the  
23  contamination of those constituents, of those explosions  
24  that is sure to enter those water tables. I'll give you an  
25  example. You wouldn't have a treatment center up in

1 Schofield and Wheeler treating your water if somebody  
2 didn't spill a whole bunch of solvent type of material  
3 during World War II. It went down into the water table,  
4 and now in order to drink it and make it safe for Schofield  
5 and Wheeler residents, you've got to treat it. That shows  
6 cumulative impacts. That's an example.

7       There's nothing in here that talks about the  
8 potential destruction of mana by a Stryker vehicle  
9 inadvertently or advertently running over a cultural site.  
10 You guys cannot address that because I don't think there's  
11 anybody on your staff that can understand how to do  
12 something like that, how to put mana back in the ground  
13 after something is destroyed either by running it over,  
14 disassembling it, or burning, so how can you say that the  
15 cultural impacts -- that the impacts on cultural sites  
16 known in the EIS can be mitigated? It can't be mitigated  
17 unless you know how to restore mana, and I don't think  
18 anybody on your staff is qualified to restore mana. And I  
19 don't think you folks at Tetra Tech have been trained on  
20 how to restore mana.

21       So there's a failure of understanding Hawaiian  
22 cultural practices, for lack of a better word. We don't  
23 practice it, we do it. That's the difference.

24       And finally, the most glaring thing that's missing  
25 from this draft EIS is it does not discuss how you're going

1 to clean up the existing stuff or how you're going to clean  
2 up the additional 25 percent that you plan to add to the  
3 various ranges, to the various pieces of property that you  
4 currently control, and you notice how I use the word  
5 "control," not own. You don't own it. Okay. I'm telling  
6 you right now, you don't own it. You can't show me that  
7 treaty of annexation, so you don't own it. You're  
8 borrowing it. Some of my friends say you're occupying it.  
9 Well, however you want to call it, you don't have clear  
10 title to that land. Okay.

11 The fire plan, I thought I found parts of a fire plan  
12 in there, but I went back to look and I'm not sure if it's  
13 in there or not, but I guarantee you that it's inadequate,  
14 given the fact you couldn't control a controlled burn at  
15 Makua, not just this time, but the previous two times, so  
16 the fire plan needs to be better explained given the fact  
17 that I'm -- I hope you're learning new stuff from that  
18 Makua fire.

19 And finally, the draft EIS does not -- nowhere in the  
20 draft EIS is there a discussion on the impact on Hawaiian  
21 Electric, the Board of Water Supply, the refineries. What  
22 is the additional impact of the demands that are going to  
23 be created by the additional people? And it's not just the  
24 Stryker Brigade, because now if we get that carrier group,  
25 that's going to bring a whole lot more people into the

1 State of Hawaii with all of their additional demands. So  
2 you can see already the draft EIS, when it talks about  
3 cumulative impacts, really isn't talking about cumulative  
4 impacts because we haven't considered all of those other  
5 things.

6 You know what -- and finally, I appreciate the  
7 stories, the war stories and all that, but you know what,  
8 every time I jump in the water off the landing boat  
9 harbor -- I'm looking at you, brah.

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm looking at you, too.  
11 Thank you.

12 MR. WILLIAM AILA: I see the shells that never hit.  
13 I see the ones laying all on the ground over there, and  
14 that just tells me that they never clean up. So, it's your  
15 right to be proud. That's your generation that went  
16 through all of that, and all you guys that are veterans in  
17 here i mua to you guys. You have life experiences. I  
18 don't share those life experiences. I was never in the  
19 military. Never went to war, but I tell you what, I'm  
20 stuck cleaning that up. I'm the guy that got to call EOD  
21 for the Navy every time somebody find something, because  
22 it's dangerous to divers.

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are you addressing the panel  
24 or are you addressing me? Can I ask you that question?

25 MR. WILLIAM AILA: I pau. I pau. I think I

1 addressed you and the panel.

2 (Applause)

3 (Further proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MS. AMARAL: It's getting very late.

2 Sometimes when we get tired we get a little impatient with  
3 one another. Ho'o manawa nui. Let's just take it a  
4 little easy here.

5 The process is people are making comments  
6 for the record. As much as possible we would ask you to  
7 please address your comments for the record and not to  
8 engage one another.

9 Again, also, as we pointed out from the  
10 beginning we would ask that you try to limit your comments  
11 to five minutes. I will remind you. You will ignore me,  
12 some of you will. And I want to acknowledge those that  
13 certainly stayed within the five minute limit. We now  
14 call upon Leandra followed by Maile Hallums followed by  
15 Colleen Tinoga. (Applause)

16 LEANDRA: Because of what just happened I'm  
17 not going to look at any of you, but I want to just say  
18 aloha na kupuna mai kakou. Aloha, people of Waianae.

19 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

20 LEANDRA: And hello, Colonel Anderson. My  
21 name is Leandra. Ai nou an 'ahupua'a of kahana haile ke  
22 Makua. She's my kuleana and all that is connected to her  
23 spiritually which is all of kapa'a aina. I presume this  
24 meeting is about expansion. While I want to get right to  
25 the point, I don't agree with your expansion in any part

1 of kapa'a 'aina. First and most importantly, we all share  
2 this 'aina, her highways and byways and the subculture  
3 which is economics.

4                   I wish to relay one of the many incidences  
5 with our military that happened in Makua. A few days ago  
6 our Army, about 15 infantrymen, came to Makua for "Make a  
7 Difference Day."

8                   I wish to speak of the comments they made  
9 as they passed by my home and me and my neighbor and their  
10 10 year-old son, which were very humiliating. He said,  
11 "We should have napalmed them." I suppose they meant  
12 Hawaiians because we were on her ancient lands.

13                   If that's not enough, their vehicle got  
14 stuck in the sand. Being stuck in the sand is not  
15 illegal. But driving on the sand was a violation of state  
16 law.

17                   I want to ask what is our military saying  
18 to our locals. When I approached their captain about  
19 talking to his men, the captain replied, "Excuse them. At  
20 least they were picking up the trash."

21                   The reason I shared this is because  
22 expansion means more military. More military means more  
23 harassing incidents. I think they do it to me in Makua  
24 and the people around me because they think nobody's  
25 listening. You know it's way out in the middle of nowhere

1 and nobody sees anything. But I see and I've seen a lot.  
2 Like that woman before me who left all that opala on your  
3 table.

4                   Forgive me, Uncle, but what I was impressed  
5 about how quickly you cleaned it all up when it was on  
6 your 'aina. (Applause) And I would just like to ask you  
7 to maybe find ways when you put things on the land, you  
8 know, go after your military exercises and you could clean  
9 it up just that fast. I'll even go out and help you.

10                   But I'm being terrorized by those who are  
11 supposed to be protecting me from terrorism. So I have a  
12 question. Are you going to -- this is for your cultural  
13 impact part because I believe it's in the -- required by  
14 the EIS to have a cultural impact.

15                   So the statement is: Are you going to  
16 brief your men on cultural values before they re-enter  
17 communities? Because I think this will cut down on some  
18 of the violence and -- on your people and our people  
19 because I believe a lot of our people are just up to their  
20 heads with everything that's happening.

21                   We really want to be civil because we need  
22 to all take care of each other. So I think if you put in  
23 your cultural -- in your EIS that you should have cultural  
24 values briefing before they enter society I think it will  
25 work. Thank you. (Applause)

1                   MR. CHANG: Thank you, Leandra. Maile  
2 Hallums followed by Colleen Tinoga and Marion Kelly. Four  
3 more please. Thank you for your patience and  
4 perseverance.

5                   MS. MAILE K. HALLUMS: I feel a little  
6 intimidated by the eloquence of the speakers that went  
7 before me. I wish I was first. But, my name is Maile.  
8 I'm a Vietnam era vet. My sister is a vet. I lost a  
9 brother in Korea and I lost a brother in Vietnam. My  
10 mother had three sons.

11                   When I was in the service my job was to  
12 deploy manpower to Vietnam. In my ignorance I thought,  
13 wow, I sure got an important job. I was locked behind a  
14 door and I had guys standing out there protecting me  
15 throughout my watch so I could send other brothers off to  
16 war.

17                   So actually all I'm saying is no, no, no.  
18 Go do it somewhere else. For whatever reason, go do it  
19 someplace but not in my backyard.

20                   Right now I would ask you to relay to your  
21 committee to sit down, start all over again. Except this  
22 time take out the Apology Bill, Public Law 103-150. Read  
23 it. Eat it. Follow it up with a St. Thomas Law Review.  
24 Then do that EIS over again.

25                   No. There are other solutions. But I got

1 a real question for you. I don't expect an answer. It's  
2 a redundant question. Why would you want to do all that  
3 training on a pin head? Hawaii is only this tiny. Why  
4 us? Go do it somewhere else. And you probably would get  
5 better results too. Nobody is going to spit at you, call  
6 you names or whatever.

7                   After you read the Apology Bill, then you  
8 can understand I am now exercising my inherent sovereign  
9 rights and responsibility to preserve my homeland. That  
10 does not make me unpatriotic. That makes me a caring  
11 parent. That makes me a responsible sovereign on this  
12 land.

13                   After all, what is our motto? "Ua mau ke  
14 ia oka 'aina ika pono. The life of the land is preserved  
15 in righteousness." So I'm not going to go over what  
16 everybody else so eloquently has said to you tonight.  
17 It's all encompassed in that.

18                   My grandchildren, I don't want them to pay  
19 the price and later say, "Well, how come nobody did  
20 anything when it's too late to get these things out? When  
21 it's too late?" Yeah. All of us here, all of us here,  
22 Hawaiian, non-Hawaiian doesn't matter, this is our home.  
23 And tonight all I've heard is "No". So I hope you take it  
24 seriously. Now, just for the record I want to answer a  
25 brother's question. One of the gentleman up here -- are

1 you still here? Anyway he asked why, why native Hawaiians  
2 or the kids in the schools down here have the lowest test  
3 scores.

4                   Native Hawaiian. Whenever new things are  
5 done or tests are done, scientists use white rats or white  
6 mice or whatever it is. They use these animals to test  
7 us. I would suggest to the brother, you take that white  
8 mice and try to make him believe he's a horse and see what  
9 happens. That's what's happening with us.

10                   No. No. We have so many things we need to  
11 take care of internally, making America work for all of  
12 us. Making our nation. We are the nation. You are the  
13 nation within it work. And it can be. I believe Pearl  
14 Campbell mentioned earlier love is what it takes. Love is  
15 what it takes. Go back to the drawing board. Do it  
16 again.

17                   I appreciate that you think we're so great.  
18 I really like that, that you can give us a report that  
19 took a year, two years to do and expect us to get it in  
20 how many hours? Three? You raised our status. I thank  
21 you for that. Thank you. (Applause)

22                   MR. CHANG: Thank you. Colleen Tinoga  
23 followed by Marion Kelly, followed by David Henkin.

24                   MS. COLLEEN TINOGA: Hi. My name is  
25 Colleen. And I just want to just say -- I just want to

1 say that I don't believe you should be running this  
2 training in Hawai'i. And I believe that you should go  
3 back to your committee and tell them Hawai'i is too small.  
4 Hawai'i doesn't have any room. Hawai'i has too many  
5 people.

6 I think you should tell them all, just not  
7 pick Hawai'i. I think you should take all of those other  
8 states that will have more land than we will ever have and  
9 just go ahead and do it that way. That's all I have to  
10 say. Thank you. (Applause)

11 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Marion Kelly.

12 DR. MARION KELLY: Very good. If I may I  
13 would like to present just one point of Hawai'i's history  
14 to give my position that the United States military must..  
15 not...bring...their... Stryker Brigade to Hawai'i. The  
16 track record that the United States military made in Makua  
17 Valley just a few miles from here -- have you been here?

18 COLONEL ANDERSON: Yes, ma'am.

19 DR. MARION KELLY: You can see how clear it  
20 is. There are no more houses. They've all been burned  
21 down. The school has been burned down. The church was  
22 burned down. Everything was burned down. The trees.

23 Makua Valley, people lived there. You  
24 folks took it over 62 years ago, approximately, promising  
25 to return it, which you never did.

1                   Have they taken care of the valley? No.  
2 They blow it up, Leave the residue, rubbish, unexploded  
3 bombs. They're still sitting out there. Don't we know  
4 it?

5                   Another point I want to make is the  
6 burnings, fires destroyed all the homes. Well, I've said  
7 that. It's time that the military cleaned up Makua Valley  
8 and returned it to the people. It is time, in deed, for  
9 the U.S. military to clean up the mess and leave the  
10 islands.

11                  I've two more points that I want to make.  
12 After arresting seven people because they had signs, at  
13 last the struggle over the signs is over. The people with  
14 signs won. Congratulations to all of you with signs.  
15 (Applause)

16                  Secondly, I think that the comment period  
17 should be longer. Three volumes, three huge volumes,  
18 people need time to figure out what these volumes are  
19 trying to say and not saying it very well. And we have to  
20 figure out how to address the problems that these volumes  
21 raise.

22                  Give us at least 120 days for responses.  
23 I'd prefer 190 days. I'm not too smart about military  
24 writings. Thank you very much. (Applause).

25                  MR. CHANG: Thank you. David Henkin.



1 MR. DAVID HENKIN: Aloha kakou.

2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

3 MR. DAVID HENKIN: My name is David Henkin.

4 I'm an attorney with Earthjustice. And I appreciate so  
5 many people sticking around so long. I figured I'd go  
6 towards the back because unlike the other speakers  
7 tonight, I'm not from this part of the island, therefore  
8 I do not have any -- I can't speak as somebody from  
9 this part of island.

10 But I can speak as a resident of Hawai'i  
11 and someone who is very concerned with the proposals that  
12 the military is currently putting out.

13 Because of my legal background I'd  
14 primarily like to focus on some of the legal deficiencies  
15 of the draft EIS because sometimes through public comment  
16 there is a lack of -- or at least agencies sometimes say  
17 they don't really know what you're referring to. They  
18 don't quite get the point.

19 I'll be primarily referring to the  
20 Department of Defense Department of Army's Enviromental  
21 Analysis of Army Actions Regulations at 32 CFR part 651.

22 But first I'd like to do something just to  
23 give you a flavor of this EIS. I picked a random page of  
24 acronyms just to give a flavor of what going through this  
25 volume is like. I'll just read one of the pages:

1           "I3A, IAF, IA RII, IAV, IBCT, ICM,  
2 ICRMP, IDG, IDP, IFR, Initial BCT, INRAMP, IOC, anyway,  
3 you get the idea. It's extremely dense reading. I'd like  
4 to refer to appendix E to part 150 - or 651 of the Army's NEPA Regulations.

5           And it says that the "likely environmental  
6 impacts need to be written in simple, non-technical  
7 language for the lay reader." This document fails  
8 miserably on that account, which is why we would support  
9 the requests that have been made for additional time for  
10 people to go through this document.

11           Those of us who were around in April of  
12 last year when the scoping process was happening, this is  
13 like deja vu all over again. That was another instance in  
14 which the Army took a look at its regulations and saw it  
15 had a minimum period of time that must be provided for  
16 scoping and that it what was initially offered to the public.

17           It took a lot of community sticking  
18 together to insist on more time. And more time was  
19 eventually given. That same type of penny wise, pound  
20 foolish approach has been taken here. You have a mission  
21 document.

22           I do think it has to be more than the 300  
23 pages that the regulations provide for complex projects  
24 because never before in this state have we seen a  
25 proposal, such a large proposal for an increased military

1 presence presented to the public for consideration.

2                   So I don't think it can be made any  
3 shorter. In fact, in many respects, I think in order to  
4 respond to the concerns and some of the issues raised it  
5 needs to be longer.

6                   But given the impossibility of making it  
7 shorter, given the impossibility of making it more  
8 comprehensible (because maybe I've been doing this too  
9 long working with the military, but after a while other than  
10 the acronyms, if they actually spelled out, everything out  
11 in full this thing would be six times as long). So maybe  
12 there do need to be all these acronyms. Maybe it does  
13 need to be this long.

14                  Being five times longer than what a complex  
15 EIS is supposed to be, written in military acronym speak,  
16 it's absolutely impossible to expect anyone to provide  
17 rational commentary on this in the time provided.

18                  I think the 120 days that OHA has  
19 requested is generous to the military. A much longer  
20 period of time would be appropriate.

21                  In fact, switching to another point here,  
22 this document is a good starting place for the discussion  
23 but it is not adequate as a draft Environmental Impact  
24 Statement.

25                  The most telling problem with the document

1 is the complete lack of adequate alternatives analysis.

2 I'd like to turn back the clock because some of the people  
3 here -- in fact most of the community here was with us  
4 back in April 2002 at the scoping session.

5                   We all sat through, I believe, about a four  
6 hour scoping session to try and educate the Army regarding  
7 the concerns the community has that this proposal raised  
8 up.

9                   And quoting again from your regulations  
10 having to do with scoping -- this is Section 651.50D. I'm  
11 sorry. That was not the section I wanted to refer to.  
12 651.48(b)(2): "Proper scoping identifies reasonable  
13 alternatives and the information needed for their  
14 evaluation." I'll emphasize this last point. "Thereby  
15 increasing public confidence in the Army decision-making  
16 process."

17                   In other words, the reason why we sat  
18 through four hours of discussion during the scoping  
19 sessions, was, among other things, to identify a range of  
20 alternatives, reasonable range of alternative that the  
21 Army should consider.

22                   William Aila and others have emphasized --  
23 I would just refer the Army back -- there was a court  
24 reporter present -- there was a transcript. And speaker  
25 after speaker emphasized the need to think a little bit

1 outside the box.

2                   If we're going to be completely retooling  
3 one of three brigades of this division -- if we are going  
4 to be spending -- and the numbers I've heard range from  
5 half a billion to 1 and a half billion dollars -- but in  
6 any event, a substantial amount of money to create a new  
7 fighting force, then you have to think about whether  
8 forward deployment of this brigade in Hawai'i makes any  
9 sense in an era where we no longer send our troops to the  
10 battlefield by ship.

11                   Yes, maybe it made sense at one point that  
12 this really was a forward deployment. But we have one of  
13 brigades on the mainland in Washington, Washington State  
14 that is.

15                   Presumably they're going to be able to get  
16 to the battlefield the way that these troops will get to  
17 the battlefield which is by airplane.

18                   The testimony that was offered at the  
19 scoping session last April was, if you want to move troops  
20 safely to the battlefield, do you want to fly them in an  
21 airplane over open ocean until they hit Asia?

22                   Or do you want them to fly from Washington  
23 State over our allies in Canada, to Alaska, over to our  
24 Asian allies in Northwestern Asia -- Northeastern Asia,  
25 excuse me.

1                   It's that type of analysis that's  
2 completely lacking from this document. If you take a look  
3 at the executive summary -- and many people, frankly,  
4 aren't going to make it out of the executive summary -- it  
5 talks about alternatives analyzed and it gives a statement  
6 that's fairly accurate.

7                   It says, "The alternatives analyzed must  
8 reasonably meet the purpose of the need for the action.  
9 Alternatives must also be practical and feasible. That is  
10 they must be capable of being implemented by the Army or  
11 another agency, be technically feasible and not require a  
12 commitment of resources they cannot practically be  
13 obtained." All of that is accurate and fair.

14                   What do we get in terms of a document? We  
15 get "doing nothing" which I think all of us can agree the  
16 Army is unlikely to conclude that's what it should do.

17                   "Doing the preferred alternative" which is  
18 the full-blown transformation with all the land  
19 acquisition.

20                   And "doing that, minus a little bit."  
21 Those are the alternatives that are given. This is a  
22 fatally flawed document because it does not -- it does not  
23 analyze a reasonable range of alternatives.

24                   One of the major purposes of an  
25 Environmental Impact Statement -- and I'm referring again

1 to appendix E of your regulations, (a)(4). It says "EIS's  
2 will serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of  
3 proposed military actions rather than justifying  
4 decisions."

5                   Unfortunately, what we seem to have here is  
6 the cart before the horse, a decision to do the  
7 transformation in Hawai'i and then a document generated to  
8 justify that decision. And that is simply not the way  
9 that it's supposed to be done.

10                   What you need to do is look at all  
11 reasonable alternatives for accomplishing your goal. And  
12 if you've determined that transformation through Stryker  
13 Brigades is the goal and what you want to do, you actually  
14 do need to do the hard work of considering your  
15 alternatives. Different brigades in different locations  
16 and what the relative advantages and disadvantages are.

17                   If it's not in your programmatic EIS and if  
18 it's not in this EIS, the question, quite simply, is where  
19 is it?

20                   NEPA requires nothing less than that  
21 analysis so that you can make a decision based on all the  
22 information rather than merely ratify a preordained  
23 conclusion.

24                   Now, this morning I read in the paper  
25 something really disturbing. It had to do with the

1 arrests. And an Army spokesperson -- I forget who it  
2 was -- responded to a media inquiry about the arrests and  
3 they said, "Well, these troublemakers basically represent  
4 a vocal minority. The silent majority of people in  
5 Hawai'i support the transformation."

6                   Now, this was a shocking statement to me  
7 because I thought the purpose of the public comment period  
8 of the draft EIS was to solicit public input so that you  
9 would know what we all thought about it and what our  
10 concerns were with it, about it.

11                   Apparently you've already come to the  
12 conclusion this is what we all want. And, again, one is  
13 left asking the question, is this all a show? Is this all  
14 a sham?

15                   I hope it's not. You've had a lot of  
16 people taking time out of their lives, staying late in the  
17 evening on a worknight when they have families at home  
18 waiting for them to return.

19                   You owe us nothing less than a full  
20 alternatives analysis. You owe us nothing less than an  
21 adequate opportunity to provide feedback on the draft EIS.

22                   Now, given the total lack of alternatives  
23 analysis in this document, it would do a disservice to the  
24 process and it would undermine the basic values of the  
25 National Environmental Policy Act to go from this document



1 to a final. But, fortunately, we have right here in this  
2 community examples of situations where the Army, I think  
3 quite appropriately, has recognized the deficiency of its  
4 NEPA documents and has gone back, taken another crack at  
5 it. That's with the Makua documents which ended up in  
6 court.

7                   What you really need to do is take  
8 public comment on this and use this as an expanded scoping  
9 period.

10                   Because, again, if you'll go back to the  
11 critique that I offered back in April 2002, during the  
12 scoping process, we didn't have adequate information to  
13 provide feedback on what you were proposing because it was  
14 one huge black box.

15                   At the time that we held those meetings we  
16 had no idea precisely what you were proposing to do at  
17 all. You failed completely to fulfill the minimum  
18 requirements of your regulations Section 651.50 where you  
19 had to tell us really what you were thinking about doing.

20                   Well, finally, in this document I feel that  
21 we have a better sense of what you'd like to do. This now  
22 provides a spring board for people to be able to provide  
23 informed comments on what those concerns they have about  
24 what really you propose to do.

25                   It may have taken 18 months to actually

1 come up with that information which we were entitled to  
2 back in 2002. But we're talking about a total overhaul, a  
3 total transformation of the military as a fighting  
4 machine. Perhaps that will take a little extra time.

5                   But I would respectfully submit the Army need  
6 not go completely back to the drawing board. But to truly  
7 look back at the scoping comments that were given to you a  
8 year and a half ago, analyze those alternatives, use this  
9 time as an opportunity for people to point out some of the  
10 gaps in analysis in this draft and come back with  
11 something that really tells us what the alternatives are,  
12 really tells us what the impacts are so that, hopefully,  
13 you can make an informed decision based on public input,  
14 and feedback rather than simply ratifying a decision that  
15 you've made and expect us to just sort of play along with  
16 the game.

17                   I thank you for your time. And I hope to  
18 have an opportunity to talk on a true draft EIS.  
19 (Applause).

20                   MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Henkin. You  
21 guys were counting. I did not miscount. But since I  
22 mentioned that, there were a few -- there are a couple  
23 more people who would like to provide testimony. So next  
24 we have Vince Dodge followed by Andrew Cabebe.

25                   MR. VINCE DODGE: Aloha kakou.

1 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

2 MR. VINCE DODGE: You know, it's always  
3 good to be here. It's funny, because thinking about  
4 getting here is like, oh, another meeting, another long,  
5 long meeting. But it's always really good to be here.

6 I want to thank our Army for creating the  
7 opportunity for us to come together again and really dig  
8 deep, and share deep.

9 I haven't looked at the document yet. I've  
10 been busy. It's going to take me at least 120 days to  
11 begin to chew on that. But my primary -- I'd like to  
12 share a couple of my primary concerns.

13 So the first is that my understanding is  
14 that that type of document, the purpose of it is to give  
15 us good information. From what I've heard here tonight --  
16 and I really appreciate David Henkin taking time out of  
17 his family's life to come down and share, is that this  
18 document doesn't get anywhere near giving us good  
19 information.

20 So I'd like to agree with David that it's a  
21 step in the right direction but it falls far short. And  
22 in order to make a good decision we need good information.  
23 That's what we're being asked to do. That's part of this  
24 scenario of the NEPA process.

25 You know, we're being -- we're being good

1 citizens. It's only fair to expect and demand of our Army  
2 that they be the good neighbor, that they take the  
3 responsibility of providing us information that is not  
4 1500 pages and not full of language that a regular person  
5 can't understand. Because we need to have the thoughts  
6 and the mana'o of everybody to make a good decision.

7                   Earlier -- or later this summer I got to  
8 work at Makua Valley on the unexploded ordnance cleanup.  
9 Seeing the Stryker force means 25 percent more munitions  
10 used on the 'aina of Hawai'i, on our homeland and seeing  
11 the tremendous amount of exploded and unexploded ordnance  
12 that is contaminating just the little area that I got to  
13 walk in in Makua Valley, greatly concerns me.

14                   Because the military, unfortunately, has a  
15 terrible record of desecrating and then putting up fences  
16 and leaving lands that they had promised that they would  
17 use and return.

18                   Ed Decker, who ran the job at Makua, told  
19 me, "I'm sorry, there's no way that this 'aina is ever  
20 going to be cleaned. You're living a pipe dream if you  
21 think that families are going to come in here and live  
22 again."

23                   I disagree with him. And I disagree with  
24 the methodology that's used to clean that valley. There's  
25 lots of proof in other places around the world that people

1 have figured out how to slowly clean their 'aina and live  
2 with it, even though they continue to dig up bombs to this  
3 very day, countries in Europe in particular that I'm a  
4 little bit knowledgeable about.

5                   But this is a military man. This is a man  
6 with decades of experience as an explosive ordnance  
7 expert. And so I can't brush off what he says. That the  
8 that the valley is so contaminated.

9                   They talk of Waikane Valley on the windward  
10 side. We've been told that that 'aina can be cleaned but  
11 it's expensive. The marines, they put up a fence and they  
12 bought off as many people as they could until it was  
13 convenient for them to again decide to go back in there  
14 and train. Now it's not so dangerous. They can go in.  
15 They want to do their jungle paintball training in there.

16                   Just my short time span being aware of what  
17 has gone on in this 'aina, what has been created by our  
18 Army, our military, the record is terrible.

19                   The burden of proof is on our Army to  
20 demonstrate that they are trustworthy, that they will keep  
21 their word, that their information is good, that this is  
22 not a sham, that this is not an already done deal. That's  
23 a pretty heavy burden of responsibility, you know.

24                   So we're doing our best to be good  
25 citizens, good stewards of the 'aina by holding our Army

1 accountable for that.

2                   I'm helping to pay for this meeting tonight  
3 because I know it's my tax dollars that are at work here  
4 tonight. So I greatly appreciate this opportunity to  
5 share and to come together.

6                   And I know that, you know, you guys are  
7 good people. We're all good people. The responsibility  
8 is heavy. This is a serious, serious, serious issue.

9 It's not just about the Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i.

10                  It has other ramifications which I think  
11 have been well spoken to this evening.

12                  So, again, I request very strongly that our  
13 Army really take these comments seriously tonight and, you  
14 know, come back with a way of again making this an  
15 inclusive, reasonable process so that the feedback and the  
16 working together can happen to a greater, greater degree.  
17 Mahalo. (Applause).

18                  MR. CHANG: That you, Mr. Dodge. Can I  
19 suggest we take a moment to give the videographer a chance  
20 to change tape. Two minutes. Mr. Cabebe followed by Mr.  
21 Keliikoa-Kamai.

22                  (Recess held in place)

23                  MR. ANDREW CABEBE: Aloha, everybody.

24                  AUDIENCE: Aloha.

25                  MR. ANDREW CABEBE: First of all, I'd like

1 to thank Akua for bringing me here. I just pray that your  
2 hearts are open, your minds are open and the truth comes  
3 out tonight.

4                   What I seen the last two nights not too  
5 pono, not too good. You know, I came here with the  
6 intensions of just watching. But I got involved with the  
7 heckling earlier tonight. And I'm sorry for that. But  
8 our Hawaiian culture tells us that ho'oponopono is the  
9 way. Ho'oponopono is talking everything out.

10                   So, you know, let's get up here, be honest  
11 and true to each other. You know. We need -- we are in a  
12 bad situation. You look at what's going on today in this  
13 world.

14                   How can we let it go at that? You know,  
15 you come to Hawai'i and you take our aloha spirit, you  
16 turn it upside down and we don't know what is what, what  
17 is wrong, what is good, what is bad. We all grabbing to  
18 find out.

19                   I just pray that your heart tells you what  
20 is right, what is wrong. And when the answer comes to  
21 you, act on it, you know. Your own people, your religious  
22 people are telling you something. Listen.

23                   Your own people, I watch people who are not  
24 Hawaiians come up here and they sound more Hawaiians than  
25 any of the locals that live in Hawai'i.

1                   I want to live with those people. I want  
2 to live with people like that. We have a chance to do  
3 that in Hawai'i.

4                   We have this thing that we call aloha.  
5 It's not just for us. We need to share it with everybody.  
6 But something keeps holding us back.

7                   What would have been if our queen, if our  
8 government lived today? What kind of spirit would we live  
9 in today? Would it be aloha or would it be war? We'll  
10 never know. But I know one thing, I believe in the aloha  
11 spirit.

12                  And my family lives the aloha spirit. You  
13 can take it or leave it. And I truly feel sorry for you.  
14 I pray that you somehow get back to that, get back to it  
15 and share it. Don't hold it all in. Share it.

16                  I don't know about you guys but I've had  
17 enough of all this lead and bullets. Let's start planting  
18 flowers, food so we can live and be happy instead of  
19 trying to shoot each other.

20                  Fill your guns with seeds that can florist  
21 the land. But it's just how I feel. And me and my  
22 family, we going live that way.

23                  I seen it all. I had a chance to walk away  
24 from this aloha spirit. And all of you, you guys that  
25 talked me into walking away from the aloha spirit, you



1 know aloha is the way. That's the way I went.

2 I know just by listening tonight I just  
3 know that some of you got it. And no matter where we go  
4 in this world there always going to be a division.

5 How we handle that division the only way we  
6 know, aloha. We get up, we fight. We yell at each other.  
7 But when we walk out of this place we all friends.

8 Too bad we cannot just do that the whole  
9 time no matter where we go. And I pray that we going that  
10 way, you know.

11 Like I said, we have, as Hawaiians we need  
12 to stand up and go to where our hearts tells us.  
13 Independence, sovereignty, We have a chance for it.

14 Out of all the people in this world this  
15 Hawaiian nation has a chance. Let it go. Let it  
16 flourish. Let it come out. If we can all feel for one  
17 another what more could we ask for?

18 You know, I heard of all the wrongs that  
19 going on. You know? We could probably fill this whole  
20 parking lot with all that stuff that was on the table,  
21 many stories high, all in the ocean, on the land. And  
22 going bring some more in here? You think about it.

23 We have a very unique chance to just be a  
24 part of something that is way greater than what we going  
25 through right now. I came here tonight because I seen my

1 kupunas. I'd rather just stay home watch all you guys.

2 But what you do to my kupunas, if you believe that's

3 right, man, I don't want to be a part of this. I don't.

4                   Again, I sorry for my appearance. Sorry

5 for the heckling. I wanted to just leave but I heard too

6 much, you know. We worry about little things and there's

7 other things that are far greater that we need to do.

8                   How do we turn it? Can we walk out of our

9 houses and shake one another's hands and say, "Well, I  
10 love you, aloha"?

11                   Every day, aloha. Walk out of your houses,

12 "aloha". Everybody you see "aloha." Don't be afraid to

13 say "I love you brah. you're my brother. You're my

14 sister." That's how I would start.

15                   Pilikia is, you know -- why would we even

16 go that way? I'd rather be happy, you know, looking at

17 one another with a smile, not with an upside down smile, a

18 frown.

19                   If you believe in the aloha spirit get out

20 there, get out of your house "aloha, aloha, aloha." And I

21 hope you never stop. Again, sorry for heckling that

22 gentleman by calling him -- you know, you know who you

23 are.

24                   And when you can apologize to the kupunas

25 that you arrested, when you can apologize to them and --

1 do the right thing. What happened the last two nights,  
2 don't let it happen again. It's not the way. How can you  
3 guys do that? That should already tell you.

4 I'm glad to be a part of this. I hope to  
5 be more vocal. And I thank you for all your mana'o, all  
6 your understanding, all your -- all those, you brought me  
7 out here. You made me come out here. I seen stuff that,  
8 you know -- you should know that I shouldn't even be  
9 telling you this. What you did is not right.

10 Right the wrong. Start tonight and you  
11 will feel my heart. You guys know what happened the last  
12 two nights. It's not aloha.

13 I love aloha and I say no guns, no war, no  
14 more Stryker. Let's fill those guns up with good seeds.  
15 Let's plant some edible stuff. Let's live. I'd rather  
16 live. How about you? We have a chance. Don't waste it.

17 For me Hawai'i will always be, no matter  
18 what, you cannot take it out of me. You're not going to  
19 take that aloha spirit out of me tonight. It's even  
20 stronger.

21 I pray that God blesses you, keep you and  
22 take you home safely. I thank you for this night. I  
23 thank God for all that He gives us. It's all by Him that  
24 we get, whoever your God is. If you don't have one, find  
25 a way. Read your books. No go pick up one gun. Get rid

1 of the guns. We don't need the guns in Hawai'i in our  
2 streets, on our land. Start here. Start here in Hawai'i.  
3 Let us share that aloha. Start here.

4                   We all here because we love this place. We  
5 all come, every one of you because you feel the -- this  
6 undescribable homey feeling that you cannot even explain.

7                   Don't figure it out. Don't fry to figure  
8 it out. Just accept it and try to bring it to your  
9 neighborhood. You come here, and you filled with aloha  
10 when you go back home you get all the aloha, a couple days  
11 later. But, you know, this is ours. All of this  
12 everything is ours. And it's up to us. Thank you.  
13 (Applause).

14                   MR. CHANG: Thank you. Kapua  
15 Keliikoa-Kamai.

16                   MS. KAPUA KELIIKOA-KAMAI: Aloha.

17                   AUDIENCE: Aloha.

18                   MS. KAPUA KELIIKOA-KAMAI: I'm so glad that  
19 each and every one of you are still here. I'm so glad  
20 that there were so many people that were here today. But  
21 this is basically my statement. 'A'ole military  
22 expansion.

23                   I am so happy when I come to these  
24 community meetings because I learn so much more from being  
25 here than before I walked in the door. The newspaper can

1 only give us so much information. Because newspapers,  
2 they have a tendency to give their piece of information.

3               These open forums allow community members  
4 which is not "a minority few" allow each and every one of  
5 us community members to speak what our mana'o is. And our  
6 mana'o is that Hawai'i has been a place of destruction and  
7 desecration that has been inflicted upon this 'aina by the  
8 United States Government of America.

9               So not only have we been inflicted upon now  
10 were being asked -- not even asked -- we're being informed  
11 through this democratic process that now our 'aina is  
12 going to be used to desecrate other 'aina. That's against  
13 us.

14              That's not the Hawaiian way. That is not  
15 the aloha that I was raised with. That's not the aloha  
16 that my ancestors were raised with. We had so much aloha  
17 that we invited you folks, all nationalities, not just na  
18 poe Haole, all nationalities, because we are all here in  
19 Hawai'i.

20              We Hawaiians, we still have aloha. If you  
21 love us, we love you. If you don't love us we still love  
22 you besides the way you that you are, besides who you are.  
23 Because that's our nature to accept you as you are and try  
24 to be as loving as we can so that we can impose our values  
25 which is all from God, ke Akua, the one and only God, that

1 we can share Him with you, share the aloha that we have.

2 I come and I think, okay, we have a  
3 democratic process. But my knowledge, my western training  
4 tells me that it's a show from what I've heard this  
5 evening from those experienced people who know how to read  
6 these documents. They lead me -- they confirm my own  
7 thoughts.

8 Now, so I ask you -- and I'm just going to  
9 make it short and simple -- to go ahead, let your upper  
10 echelons know that the people of Hawai'i do not support  
11 the Stryker Brigade.

12 We do not support using our 'aina for  
13 America's purposes because we are still a sovereign  
14 people.

15 So one day we will become our own sovereign  
16 people. And we hope, as previous speakers have said, that  
17 you folks will join us because you have -- you have  
18 acclimated yourselves to the people of this 'aina to the  
19 way that our hearts are.

20 Sometimes we don't express it properly.  
21 But because our hearts are bleeding and because we feel  
22 that we have been so infringed upon, so violated that  
23 sometimes we'll do something that is not pono. And we all  
24 have to admit it.

25 Sometimes we do that. We behave that way.

1 So we have to think about what caused it, how can we  
2 rectify it and let's move on. The way that we the people  
3 of Hawai'i want to move on is by not using us as an  
4 instrument of war, by not using our land for war.

5                   We are a loving people. We support  
6 America. We don't want our American troops to be hurt.  
7 We do support their need for training, their need for  
8 technological upgrades. We support that. But we don't  
9 support being used by America in that way. Mahalo.

10 (Applause.)

11                   MR. CHANG: Thank you, all. It's been a  
12 very long night. We could not have had it without your  
13 cooperation, your aloha. May I ask the Colonel if he has  
14 any words.

15                   COLONEL ANDERSON: I want to personally  
16 thank everybody, not only those that are still here  
17 tonight but those who have been here throughout the  
18 evening.

19                   All of your comments, written and oral,  
20 will be used as we continue on with this process of  
21 developing and striving towards our Final Environmental  
22 Impact Statement.

23                   For those of you who were not able to give  
24 oral testimony this evening, we will continue to accept  
25 written comments throughout the comment period.

1                   Your comments this evening are important to  
2 us. Your comments this evening will be incorporated, in  
3 particular the message this evening about extending and  
4 considering extension of the comment period. That's  
5 important to us and we will work at it very, very hard.

6                   But I do genuinely want to thank you all  
7 personally for being here tonight, and for the way in  
8 which we all conducted this very, very good meeting  
9 tonight.

10                  I want to thank you personally for the way  
11 this was all done, from the bottom of my heart. Thank you  
12 very much. (Applause)

13                  MR. CHANG: All right. Many strong voices  
14 have been heard tonight. We thank you for your exercising  
15 your citizenship in doing so, extending the courtesy to  
16 give these voices.

17                  We hope that you are safe and careful on  
18 your way home. May I ask if Uncle Walter Kamana would  
19 give the closing pule.

20                  MR. WALTER KAMANA: We came through a long  
21 night, right? So now we give Akua a thank you. So we  
22 will say the grace. For the Hawaiian people, please hold  
23 the hands together and accept these prayers.

24                  So with the other side, respect the prayers  
25 the same And make the circle. The circle means a lot to



1 us. So I ask you to hold hands and think about your next  
2 meal. Are you all holding hands?

3                   Father in heaven, I come before You. I  
4 call You the greatest power You can share. Please grant  
5 us this power. Please grant peace among each other around  
6 the nations that fight to hold peace to one unity, to one  
7 accord.

8                   Father, I ask You, kokua. Kokua in any way  
9 you can. Kokua the spirits of the land. Kokua the  
10 spirits of protecting us. Kokua the 'aina. Please kokua  
11 for peace. Let us share our problems.

12                   Let's bring them into one. Let us bring  
13 them inherent to us. Let us have peace among each other.  
14 As we always say, yes, we want the peace. Can we share  
15 with each other.

16                   Father, I ask You, bless us. Bless the  
17 people going home tonight. Bless the people on the  
18 byways. Bless them that came here to speak. Bless those  
19 with a little bit huhu to cover them also. As I ask You,  
20 please remember them, the Hawaiian people.

21                   Remember them and help them. Help them  
22 with their rights. For we cannot be shared one without  
23 the other. So we share the spirits of both sides. Let  
24 compromise be in Your name and Your way. Let these things  
25 happen in Your hand. This 'aina is Yours. You created

1 it. You made it. Protect it. In the name of the Son of  
2 God, Amen.

3 MR. CHANG: Thank you, everyone.

4 (Proceedings concluded at 12:00 a.m.)

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1                   Thursday, October 30, 2003 (6:25)

2                               -- o00o--

3                   MR. ADRIAN SILVA, JR.: I'm Adrian Silva,  
4 Jr. I've been with the military support training in Makua  
5 for a long period of time now. I'm former military, now  
6 retired.

7                   But I look at the fact that everyday people  
8 who have children, all of the people, most of people in  
9 here has had children. So what I'm leading up to is more  
10 training.

11                  When your child is a young little infant we  
12 take care of them, we do one thing. We train them at a  
13 very young infant age.

14                  When a child becomes of age of entering  
15 kindergarten they train him to coordinate himself. These  
16 are the kind of things I say. That leads to bigger  
17 training.

18                  And the training we now face is training  
19 soldiers to do their best. They know that training is an  
20 asset to their career. Most of them at the battlefield,  
21 if you don't have training you might as well forget it.  
22 This is where I'm coming from as the word training.

23                  Not so long ago, maybe a year I went to  
24 meeting with regard to training. Every GI looks forward  
25 to training because that training saves his life. People

1 that in Punchbowl long dead, went to war to save what? To  
2 give us our freedom. It's nothing that was earned  
3 overnight. Never.

4                   American people has come a long way in  
5 protecting our country. If we don't protect our country,  
6 who will? This is where I'm coming from in terms of  
7 training, terms of support, in terms of knowing what to  
8 do.

9                   Now, this Stryker force we're talking about  
10 is a force that's going to get people up on the frontlines  
11 to replace with if we're attacked, whoever need it.

12                   If you and I was on the frontline we  
13 receiving artillery, we don't enjoy it, all of a sudden  
14 somebody says, "Help is coming," well, that's a beautiful  
15 word. We need that. We need that reenforcement to know  
16 that we're not alone.

17                   That pretty much sumarizes my end. I  
18 think it's pretty much basically simple. Anybody they're  
19 not for training, they got to have marbles in their head.

20                   That fact you take a boxer, he doesn't  
21 train for his fights, and the other guy's training, and  
22 that boxer will kick his head, that's training.

23                   Every athlete, individual that plays  
24 basketball, runs, high jumps is in training for the big  
25 event. These are the kind of things I look up at to and

1 tell you training is everything. Amen. (6:30)

2 --oo00oo--

3 (7:25)

4 MR. WALTER KAMANA: My name is Walter  
5 Kamana. Even though we Hawaiians, we fight for the land,  
6 that there was no evidence saying that have this training  
7 like Makua. There is no evidence. And if we do win 'em  
8 who is going to get them?

9 Who is? Do they think they're going to get  
10 them? What government going to take the land away from  
11 the military? The military has been serving a purpose all  
12 the time.

13 No. 2. They helping young in the school.  
14 If we never had the military how can these boys get lesson  
15 in training? Military playing a big role in Hawai'i not  
16 because of money, income, because of the destroying the  
17 land.

18 The land was destroyed by the first  
19 beginning creation of land. So they cannot use. When God  
20 created the land, he also created Satan too. So he put  
21 two and two, put one over the other. So we get that  
22 today.

23 Why I say that I against this things are  
24 this way. We have military, local guys. What about them?  
25 What about the folks, their family? What about them in

1 the longer run? Yeah, they doing. These people going to  
2 help them? They ain't gonna help them.

3                   It's only going to bring hardship that the  
4 military going to help this family to get high. As they  
5 said they're Hawaiians. They fight this, for this. Would  
6 they serve them and help them out, give them retirement  
7 anything?

8                   No, they won't. So my point is getting  
9 this across only to the people in here because they're  
10 Hawaiian nation, But all the freedom of rights of the  
11 public that the people is very great understanding as far  
12 as they never had the training our local boys would be  
13 going in war that they never understand.

14                   But if they have the training throughout  
15 this area they know they were going in with at least with  
16 a little bit understanding.

17                   Second, if the machines come here, then you  
18 thinking about aqua, the water. Call a professional to  
19 check them. Call a professional check if the water is  
20 good or no good.

21                   This things, bombing and stuff treating the  
22 water because we only get what people think our say, but  
23 we no experience from the main guy. This is water works.

24                   The military getting blamed for everything.

25                   That wasn't confront by these great

1 scientist. These people, who the judge. The military got  
2 to rent one private firm to take the water test. But we  
3 don't have expert how deep the water stay. How deep  
4 before you can hit these thing come in the water, destroy  
5 the water? It's like oil well. You got to go deep.

6                   That's the way I feel about this  
7 environment. If the water been hit, which the Waianae  
8 explosion in the beginning, everything what we make homes,  
9 develop, whatever, it always goes to the ocean. Our  
10 sewage connect to the ocean.

11                   We have one gate, one at Waianae that feed  
12 here. We have one in Honolulu that feeds part of the  
13 island. We feed the other part of the island. So why  
14 should we concern because the Stryker machine?

15                   They should consider it's better to help  
16 them on a great understanding that our kids is more  
17 important than -- the new generation, whether they serve  
18 the military or become homeless and disrespect and could  
19 the Hawaiian people help them? Who going help? The  
20 government going. That's why the state cannot foot the  
21 bill itself.

22                   So I for the military. They said they got  
23 to respect this, respect this Hawaiian nation. But let me  
24 tell you. One of those guys appointed the president or  
25 some kind assignment, we get all they fighting but they're

1 not fighting. Always complain that kanaka ma'oli making  
2 big fuss.

3                   What they making the fuss about? It was  
4 they never see the land how it going end. It's not  
5 because the military destroyed.

6                   Exploited from the beginning. The military  
7 is helping us by giving the young youths the guys, giving  
8 job, giving capital to the Hawaiian.

9                   So I don't think they're wrong. I think  
10 they're right, pretty damn good. That's all I got to say.

11                   (7:30 p.m. end of breakout session)  
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